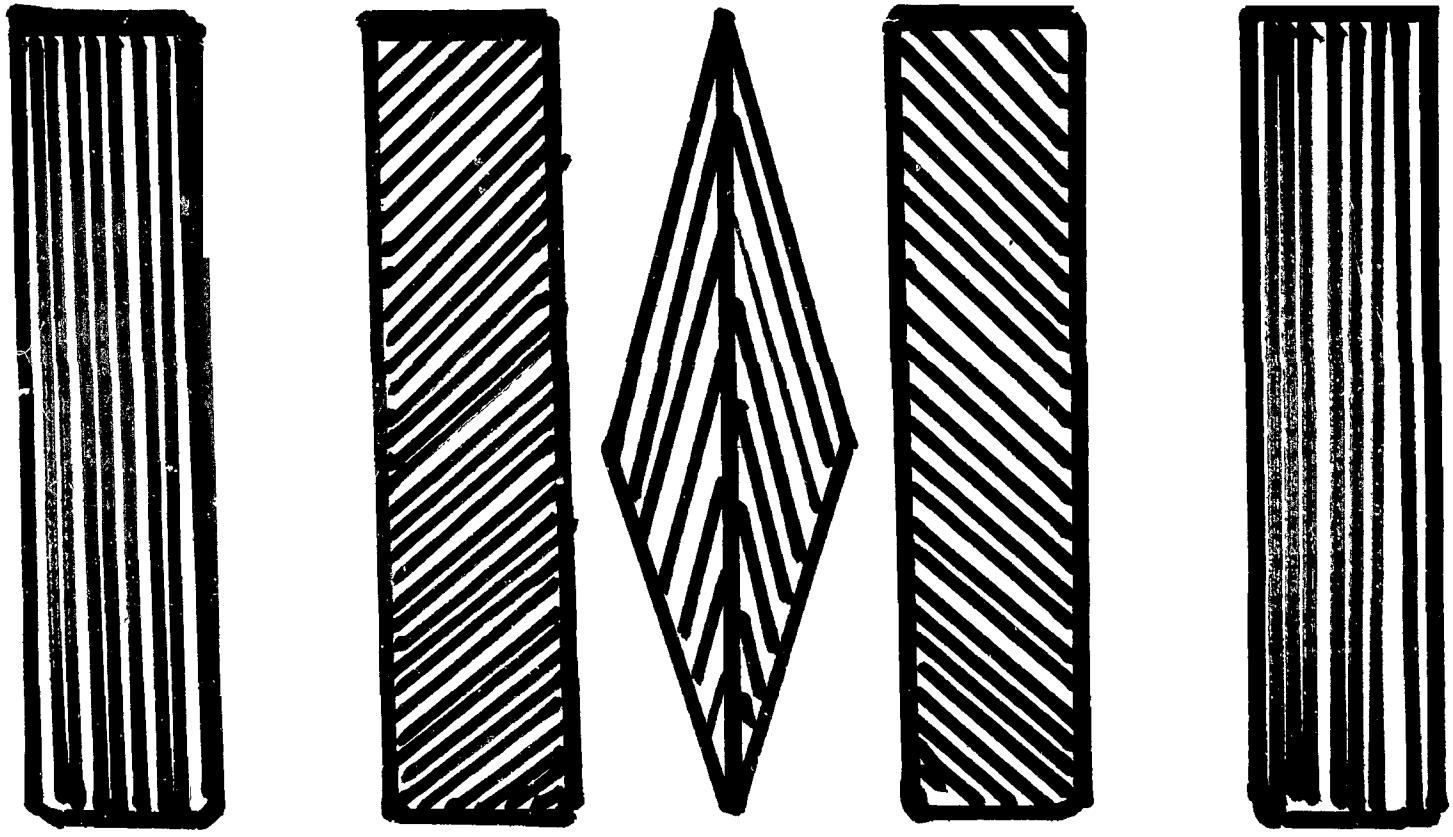

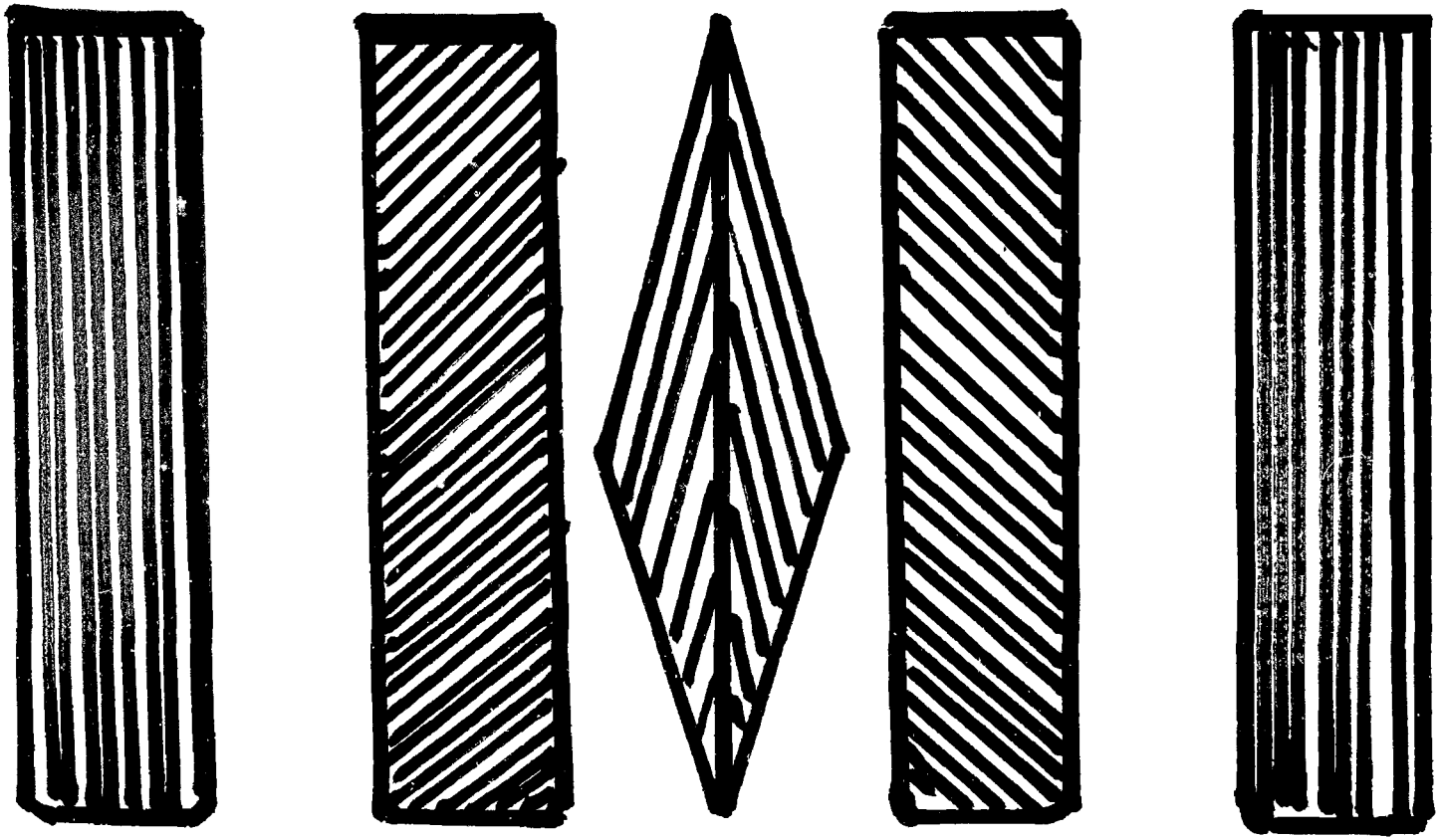

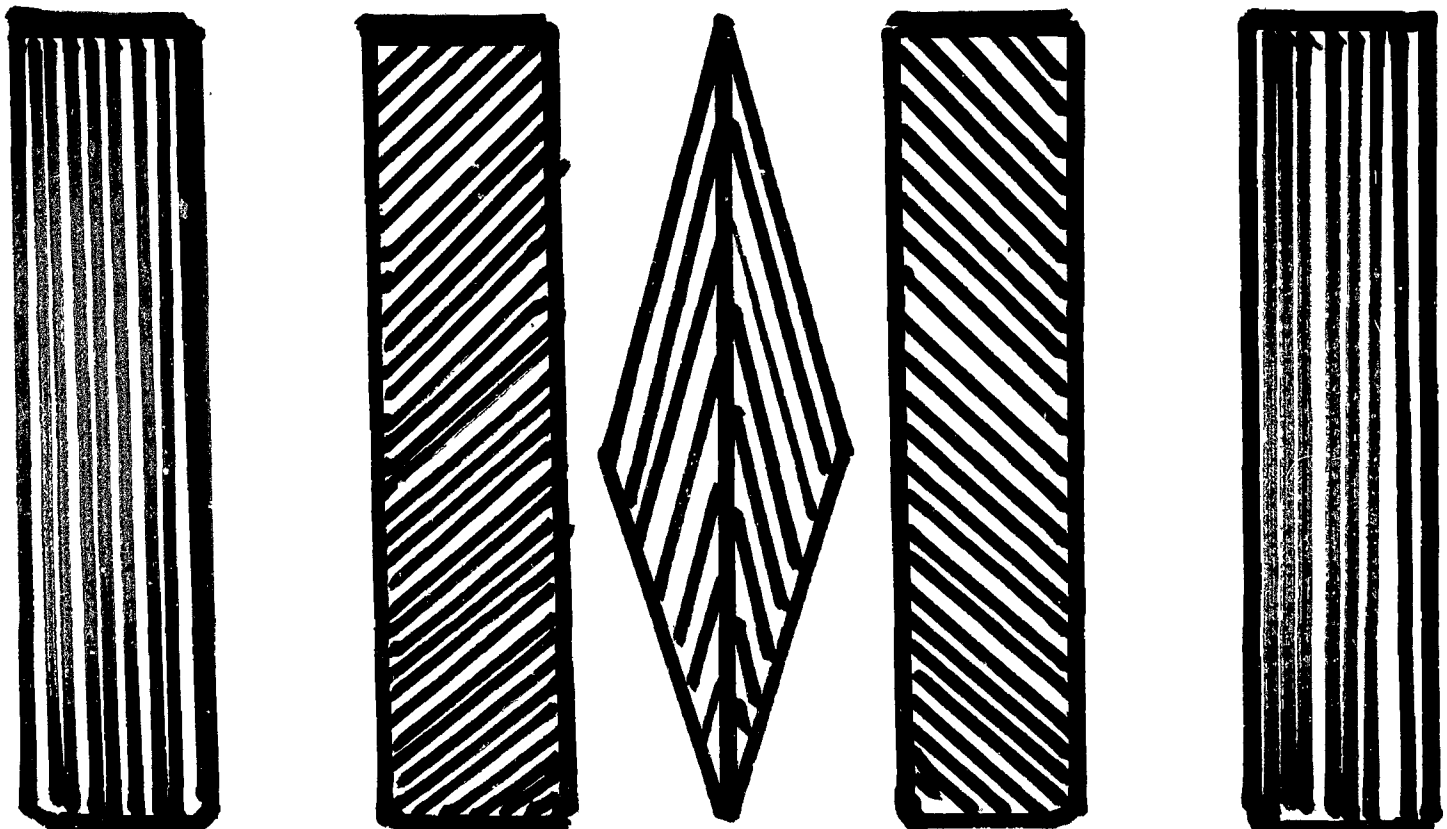

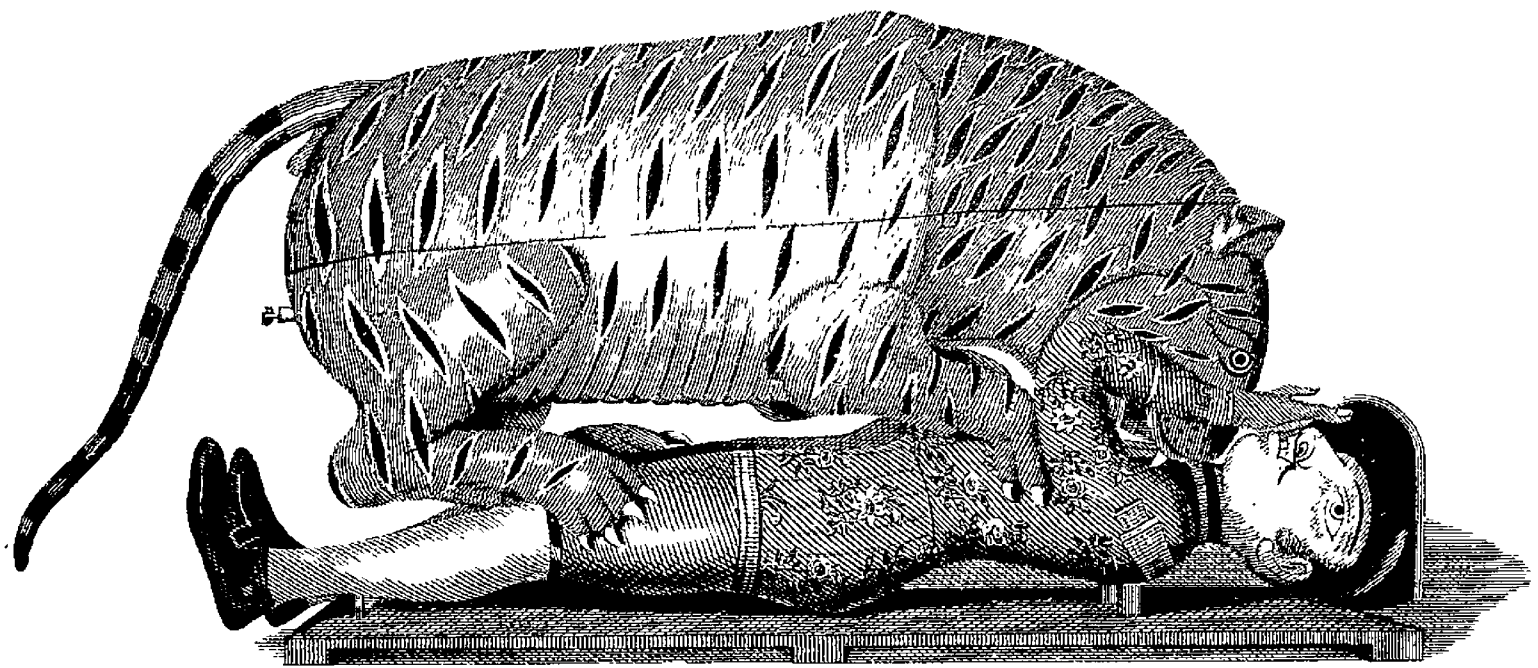

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A REVIEW

OF

THE ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND RESULT

OF THE

DECISIVE WAR

WITH THE LATE

TIPPOO SULTAUN,

IN MYSORE:

WITH NOTES;

By JAMES SALMOND, Esq.

OF THE BENGAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Some Account of Zemaun Shah—The Proceedings of a Jacobin Club, formed at Seringapatam—Official Advices to India on the Subject of the War—An Abstract of the Forces employed—Letters from Generals Stewart and Harris, containing the Accounts of the Engagements on the 6th March and 7th May 1779; and Major General Baird's Report of the Storming of Seringapatam;—And

AN APPENDIX,

Containing Translations of the Principal State Papers found in the Cabinet of Tippoo Sultaun; and other important Official Papers.

TOGETHER WITH

A DEDICATION TO THE RIGHT HON. HENRY DUNDAS, &c. &c. &c.

By M. WOOD, Esq.

COLONEL, AND LATE CHIEF ENGINEER, BENGAL.

LONDON:

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FOR T. CADELL, JUN. & W. DAVIES, IN THE STRAND.

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SUMMARY

OF

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to

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From the ſame to the ſame; dated 10th D[illegible] ing his Lordſhip's intention of proceedin[illegible] preſſing his Lordſhip's hope of receiving t[illegible] his Lordſhip's letter of the 8th of November, [illegible] to that Settlement.

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From Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated 2d Dec. received the 11th Jan. 1799—Acknowledging receipt of his Lordſhip's letter of 10th December, and referring to his former letter of the 18th of that month.

From the Right Honourable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun, dated the 16th January 1799—Tranſmitting a letter to the

...n from the Grand Seignior received through the Bri... ...ter at Conſtantinople—and commenting upon the con... ...ents of it

...r from the Grand Seignior to Tippoo ...the foregoing—Detailing the principles ...ach, their treachery and aggreſſion againſt ...y the unprovoked invaſion of Egypt—Diſ... ...aun from holding connection with them—De... ...clari... ...olution of the Ottoman Porte to exert its utmoſt power to rep... the French, and urging the Sultaun to join him in the common cauſe of Religion and Juſtice.

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FAC SIMILE of the PERSIAN ORIGINAL of the foregoing.

Declaration of the Right Honourable the Governor General on behalf of the Honourable Company and their Allies, dated 22d February 1799—Setting forth the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun towards the Britiſh Nation, the meaſures which have been adopted by the Britiſh Government to effect an amicable accommodation, and the neceſſity to which the Allies are compelled of placing their army in a poſition to enforce their juſt demand of ſatisfaction and ſecurity.

From the Right Honourable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 22d February 1799—Acknowledging receipt of Tippoo Sultaun's Letter received the 13th of February, intimating, that the lateneſs of Tippoo Sultaun's acquieſcence in his Lordſhip's propoſal to depute Major Doveton, rendered the meaſure uſeleſs, and referring the Sultaun to General Harris for all future negotiation.

From Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated 16th February, received 3d April 1799—Tranſmitting a Reply to the Letter from the Grand Seignior, with a Copy.

Tranſlation of the Copy of Tippoo Sultaun's Anſwer to the Grand Seignior's Letter alluded to in the foregoing, dated 16th February 1799—Acknowledging the receipt of the Grand Seignior's Letter, recapitulating its contents, profeſſing attachment, requeſting to know what the Grand Seignior propoſes for the intereſts of Religion, and denouncing the French as the Enemies of all Mahomedans, from their having become ſuch to the Sublime Porte.

APPENDIX (D).

Copy of a Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors, dated 3d Auguſt 1799, (with incloſures) reviewing his original plan for a ſettlement with Tippoo Sultaun, the variations it had undergone, and the progreſſive conſiderations by which he has been led to form thoſe arrangements for the ſettlement of the conquered countries which are detailed in his Letter.

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APPENDIX (A.)

Tranſlation of the Proclamation iſſued by General Malartic, Governor General of the Iſle of France, in conſequence of the arrival of the Ambaſſadors from Tippoo Sultaun at that place, on the 8th of January 1798; this may be found in note, page 9 and 10, of Review.

Extract from a Minute of the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated the 12th Auguſt 1798, containing a detailed account of the information which the Governor General had received of the meaſures adopted by Tippoo Sultaun for the purpoſe of forming an offenſive and defenſive Alliance with the French againſt the Britiſh Empire in India; with the arguments and concluſions drawn by the Governor General from that information.

The following are Tranſlations of PERSIAN PAPERS found in the Palace of Seringapatam.

No. 1.—Memorandum Book, containing various memoranda in Tippoo Sultaun's hand-writing, principally regarding his connection with the French—Memoranda of the meaſures to be taken preparatory to his embaſſy to the Iſle of France in 1797—Of the queſtion to be propoſed reſpectively to the ſeveral departments of his Government, relative to the conditions that ſhall be ſtipulated with the French; and an abſtract of what appears to be the reſult of deliberations upon the ſubject.

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No. 3.—Reply of the Meer Aſſoſs *(or Revenue Department.)*

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No. 5.—Reply of the Meer Suddoor *(or Heads of Departments connected with Forts and Garriſons.)*

No. 6.—Reply of the Meer Khauzin *(or Treaſurer.)*

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No. 8.—Obſervations ſubmitted by the five Departments of Government to Tippoo Sultaun, on the ſubject of the negociations propoſed to be opened with the French, through the channel of Ripaud; with the rough draft of the propoſitions to be tranſmitted to the French, as prepared by the Sultaun himſelf.

No. 9.—Queries by the perſons appointed to proceed on an embaſſy to the Iſle of France; with anſwers to the ſame.

No. 10.—Memorandum, in Tippoo Sultaun's hand-writing, of his projected embaſſy to the Iſle of France and Europe, and of the articles of his propoſals for an offenſive and defenſive Alliance with the French, againſt the Engliſh. Draft of letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Iſle of France and the Directory; and copy of Tippoo Sultaun's inſtructions to his Ambaſſadors, dated 2d April 1797.

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No. 12.—Queſtions propoſed by the ſix departments to Ripaud, with a view to aſcertain from him the diſpoſition of the French, both at the Mauritius and in France, to receive the Ambaſſadors, and afford the ſuccours applied for.

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No. 14.—Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Power in France, and the Iſle of France, dated 2d April 1797, ſtating, that he had ſent Ambaſſadors for the purpoſe of renewing an Alliance with the French Nation, containing his propoſi-

tions for the purpoſe, and the terms on which he was deſirous of being furniſhed with a French force; compriſed in fourteen Articles.

No. 15.—Memoranda of Intelligence reſpecting the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and the Engliſh; together with the draft of four letters to the Iſle of France, dated 9th October 1798, notifying the deputation of Meer Yooſuf Alli and Ripaud, and account of the poſtponement of the former embaſſy.

No. 16.—Letter from Tippoo Sultaun's Ambaſſadors, written from Mangalore, on their return from the Iſle of France—They give a minute account and deſcription of the French officers, artificers, and troops, they have brought with them—Intimate their having fixed the rate of daily allowance for them—communicate the application which the French officers have made for palankeens, horſes, &c. deſire Tippoo Sultaun's orders, with reſpect to the departure of the French officers, &c. for Seringapatam, and for the conveyance of their baggage—notify their having brought *and forwarded the plants commiſſioned by the Sultaun, and ſend* letters to his addreſs from Chapuis, Dubuc, &c.

No. 17.—Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Ambaſſadors, in reply to the foregoing; giving them directions upon the points referred to him, and deſiring them to draw up a detailed report of their voyage and proceedings, from their departure for the Iſle of France until their return.

No. 18.—Narrative of the proceedings of the Ambaſſadors, from their embarkation for the Iſle of France until their return to Mangalore; containing, an account of their negotiations at the Iſland, and of all the occurrences both there and on their voyage, by Huſſun Alli, one of the Ambaſſadors.

No. 19.—Narrative of the proceeding of the embaſſy to the Iſle of France, by Mohummud Ibrahim, one of the Ambaſſadors.

No. 20.—Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France, dated 20th July 1798; written on occaſion of the Sultaun's deputing Mr. Dubuc and two Ambaſſadors to France, for the purpoſe of obtaining military aid againſt the Engliſh.—In this letter the Sultaun ſtates the loſſes which he was compelled to ſubmit to, at the termination of the war in 1792; a war which he aſcribes to his friendly connection with the French—He urges the Directory to aſſiſt him in proſecuting his revenge againſt the Britiſh nation in India—He notifies the deputation of his ambaſſadors, the preceding year, to the Iſle of France, and the arrival of Meſſrs. Chapuis, Dubuc, &c. To this letter alſo are ſubjoined the terms on which he is deſirous of forming an Alliance with the French Nation, and of being furniſhed with a French force; compriſed in 11 Articles—In the ſame memorandum book, and following this letter, are inſerted memoranda of money diſburſed for the Expences of the ambaſſadors, and of jewels, khelauts, &c. ſent by the Sultaun as preſents to the five members of the Executive Directory of France.

No. 21.—Inſtructions from Tippoo Sultaun to his Ambaſſadors diſpatched to the Court of Zemaun Shah.

No. 22.—Propoſed plan of co-operation between Tippoo Sultaun and Zemaun Shah—apparently intended to be ſubmitted to the latter by the Ambaſſadors of the former.

No. 23.—Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, ſent by the Ambaſſadors of the former—Commences with the higheſt praiſes of Zemaun Shah, on account of the zeal he ſhews for the propagation of the faith; adding, that in return for that, Tippoo Sultaun's ſubjects meet weekly in his Moſques, to pray for the proſperity and ſucceſs of Zemaun Shah—Complains of the prevalence of the Infidels over Hindoſtan, to the exception of his own dominions—expreſſes the higheſt degree of attachment to Zemaun Shah—Notifies his deputation of Ambaſſadors—Referring him for certain points of importance to their verbal communications—expreſſing a wiſh to ſtation two Ambaſſadors permanently at Zemaun Shah's Court; and tranſmitting preſents.

No. 24.—Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, one of Zemaun Shah's principal Miniſters, acknowledging receipt of his letter—Returning him thanks for the exertions he had ſucceſsfully uſed to impreſs Zemaun Shah with a favourable opinion of Tippoo Sultaun—Expreſſing his great ſatisfaction at the good underſtanding thus eſtabliſhed between the Sultaun and Zemaun Shah—Notifying the deputation of Ambaſſadors for the purpoſe of cementing the connection more cloſely, and requeſting Moolla Ghuffar Khaun's good offices to obtain for the Ambaſſadors an opportunity of repreſenting certain points of an important nature to Zemaun Shah.

No. 25.—Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Ghoolaum Mohummud Khaun, Agent of Zemaun Shah—ſubſtantially to the ſame effect as the foregoing.

No. 26.—Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, dated 7th of February 1799—Complimenting the Shah for the fame he has acquired by his exertions to ſubdue Heretics, and to propagate the Muſſulman Faith—Stating, that this circumſtance had ſuggeſted to his mind, the eligibility of a co-operation between the two States, for exterminating Infidels from the country of Hindoſtan.—Intimating that Tippoo Sultaun's ſubjects aſſemble weekly at the Moſques, and pray for the ſubverſion of Heretics—That in reward of his own religious zeal, God has enabled him to protect his own dominions from the power and influence of Heretics, by whom his country is ſurrounded—Adverting to his former deputation of Ambaſſadors—Expreſſing his hope that they will have had an opportunity of ſubmitting to Zemaun Shah the important points which were confided to their verbal communication—and referring alſo to the repreſentations of Ghoolaum Mohummud Khaun.

No. 27.—Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Wuffadar Khaun, one of Zemaun Shah's principal Miniſters; dated 7th February 1799—Acknowledging receipt of his letter accompanied by others from Zemaun Shah's Miniſters Abdool Ghuffar Khaun and Ameen-ool-Molk *(Noor Mohummud Khaun)*—Expreſſing ſatisfaction at Abdool Ghuffar's good offices *(as intimated in Wuffadar Khaun's letter)* in impreſſing upon the mind of Zemaun Shah the contents of the Sultaun's letter—at the Shah's having authorized his Miniſters to addreſs letters to him, and at the Shah's declared intention of proceeding to Hindoſtan; intimating, that the ſum of his wiſhes, is, a mutual co-operation for the extirpation of Infidels; referring to the former deputation of Ambaſſadors to the Court of Zemaun Shah, charged with the communications of certain points of importance, and lamenting the faded ſplendor of the Mahomedan religion in Hindoſtan.

No. 28.—Original letter from Zemaun Shah to Tippoo Sultaun—Acknowledging the receipt of Tippoo Sultaun's letter (No. 23.) and recapitulating its contents; expreſſing his determined reſolution to proceed to Hindoſtan to exterminate the Infidels; agreeing to the permanent reſidence of Ambaſſadors on the part of the Sultaun; acknowledging to have been made acquainted with the verbal communications entruſted to the Sultaun's Ambaſſadors; and tranſmitting preſents.

No. 29.—Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, in reply to the foregoing, which was brought by the Sultaun's Ambaſſadors on their return from their Embaſſy to Zemaun Shah's Court; recapitulating the contents of the letter from Zemaun Shah—Expreſſing his ardent hope that the Infidels of Hindoſtan may be exterminated by their mutual exertions; ſtating, that the Engliſh have taken up arms againſt him, in conſequence of their having heard of the Sultaun's Embaſſy to Zemaun Shah, aſſerting that the Governor General has expreſsly written to him that it is the intention of the Britiſh power to ſubvert the religion of Mahomed; declaring his reſolution to carry on a holy war againſt them; adding, that he now deputes the former Ambaſſadors a ſecond time to Zemaun Shah to communicate affairs of great importance, and entreating the Shah to join him in repelling the Infidels.—[N. B. This letter was forwarded by the Ambaſſadors in queſtion.]

No. 30.—Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Grand Seignior, dated the 10th of February 1799, being a reply to the Grand Seignior's letter to the Sultaun dated 23d September 1798, of which a tranſlation appears in the Correſpondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Government General *(diviſion C.)* Recapitulates the contents of the Grand Seignior's letter; expatiates on the union ſubſiſting between them as members of the ſame religion; deſires the Grand Seignior to point out to him what meaſures he propoſes to adopt in order to promote the intereſts of the Mahomedan faith; intimates that the French having become the enemies of the Grand Seignior, are thereby rendered

dered the objects of enmity to all the followers of the Faith; expreſſes his confidence in the Grand Seignior's exertions to exterminate all Infidels, and his hope that this object will be accompliſhed with the utmoſt facility; ſtating the prevalence of the Chriſtians in Hindoſtan, obtained by treachery and deceit, and, in elucidation thereof, gives a long account of the riſe and progreſs of the Britiſh power in India, interſperſed with anecdotes of equal treachery and violence, on the part of the French, and of the atrocities alledged to have been committed by the Engliſh in their dealings with the native powers; imputes the war in which he was engaged with the Engliſh in 1790, 1791, and 1792, to their enmity in conſequence of his having deputed Ambaſſadors to the Sublime Porte, and notices the ſacrifice of treaſure and territory which he was compelled to make upon that occaſion; aſſerts that the Engliſh have formed a reſolution to ſubdue the whole of Hindoſtan, and to ſubvert the Mahomedan religion; adding, that the Governor General had written to him the latter intention in expreſs terms; proceeds to notice the aſcendancy of the Mahrattas at the Court of Delhi; expatiates upon his own zeal for the ſupport of the Mahomedan intereſts; inſtances his having converted near five hundred thouſand of the inhabitants of Calicut, &c. and his having written to Arabia, his deſign to ſend a force to ſubdue the ſceptic Abdool Wahaub; and ſtates, that he now deputes Ambaſſadors to Conſtantinople with the preſent letter, charged with the communication of various points of importance.

APPENDIX (B).

The Letters in this diviſion (the two laſt excepted) *are Tranſlations of the French Originals.*

No. 1.—Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Power of the French Republic; dated Seringapatam, April 2d 1797—Stating, that he had ſent Ambaſſadors for the purpoſe of renewing an Alliance with the French Nation:—Alſo, Letter from the ſame, of the ſame date, to the Repreſentatives of the People reſiding in the Iſles of France and La Reunion—Containing his propoſitions for an Alliance with the French, and the terms on which he was deſirous of being furniſhed with a French force.

No. 2.—Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to General Malartic; dated 2d April 1797—Requeſting that his propoſitions may be taken into conſideration, and that he may be furniſhed with Troops—He encloſes Copy of the Propoſitions to the Repreſentatives of the People.

No. 3.—Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to General Mangalon; dated Seringapatam, 21ſt April 1797—Giving him an account of the diſaſtrous ſituation of his different Enemies, and pointing out that the preſent is the critical moment for the French to invade India.

No.

No. 4.—Letter from the ſame to the Citizen Repreſentatives, of the ſame tenor and date.

No. 5.—Letter from the Ambaſſadors Huſſun Alli Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim; dated Iſle of France, 20th January 1798, to General Malartic—Requeſting that all the Officers and Men may be aſſembled for the purpoſe of taking an Oath of Fidelity to the two Nations.

No. 6.—Copy of Propoſitions from the Ambaſſadors offering to ſupply the French Army with neceſſary Proviſions and Stores.

No. 7.—Letter from the Repreſentatives of the Colony of the Iſle of France to Tippoo Sultaun—Adverting to his propoſals for eſtabliſhing an intimate connection with France, and promiſing to make every effort in their power to promote his wiſhes.

No. 8.—Letter from the Ambaſſadors to General Malartic; dated Iſle of France, 21ſt February 1798—Stating the terms on which they will take the Recruits.

No. 9.—Letter from General Malartic to the Ambaſſadors; dated Iſle of France, 27th February 1798—Expoſtulating with them on their objections to the allowances fixed by him for the Recruits, and declaring that he will not allow them to ſerve unleſs his demands be acceded to.

No. 10.—Letter from General Malartic to Tippoo Sultaun; dated Iſle of France, 8th March 1798—Recommending Citizen Pitcher as a proper perſon to be employed in the Factory which the Sultaun propoſes to eſtabliſh in the Iſle of France.

No. 11.—Letter from Admiral Sercey to Tippoo Sultaun; dated Iſle of France, 4th March 1798—Stating his inability to afford any immediate aid, but promiſing every aſſiſtance in his power on his receiving Reinforcements from France—Sends Monſ. Dubuc and others to ſuperintend the Sultaun's Marine.

No. 12.—Letter from General Coſſigny to the Ambaſſadors; dated 5th of March 1798—Mentioning that he had forwarded the Sultaun's Diſpatches to France, and aſſuring them of the favourable diſpoſition of the French towards him.

No. 13.—General Mangalon to Tippoo Saib; dated Iſle of France, 4th March 1798—Expreſſes his concern that the ſtate of the French force in India will not admit of his proceeding in perſon to participate in the glory of the Sultaun's Arms in his conteſt with their common Enemy.

No. 14.—Letter from M. Deſcomber to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 5th March 1798—On the ſubject of the propoſed Alliance with France, the ſupply of a Military Force, the conduct of the Ambaſſadors—Offers the Sultaun general advice on the means of accompliſhing his great object, the extirpation of the Engliſh.

No. 15.—Letter from General Malartic to Tippoo Sultaun; dated Iſle of France, 7th March 1798—Acknowledging the receipt of

PREFACE

TO

SECOND EDITION.

SEVERAL very important Papers on the ſubject of the Myſore War having been received from India ſince the publication of the Quarto-edition of this Work, and others then publiſhed having by means of the Papers printed for the uſe of the Proprietors of India Stock, and through the medium of the public prints, been ſince very generally communicated, it is preſumed that a new edition, in the preſent form, will not be unacceptable to the Public. Such documents antecedent to the capture of Seringapatam, as are already ſufficiently known, have been omitted. The orthography of the whole of the original French Papers is ſo extremely incorrect, that the authenticated Tranſlations only are preſerved in this edition. With this exception, all the Papers found in the Palace of Seringapatam, which were originally publiſhed by the Authority of the Governor General in Council at Madras, have been republiſhed. Though they ſwell the Appendix to a diſproportionate bulk, they will be found ſo curious in themſelves, and ſo eſſential to the diſcloſing of the invcterate enmity of Tippoo Sultaun to the Britiſh Government in India, and his determined and unwearied efforts for its utter extirpation, as to be highly deſerving of attention. From theſe Papers it appears that Tippoo Sultaun had diſpatched two Embaſſies to Zemaun Shah, to induce him to invade Hindoſtan, and no leſs than three Embaſſies to the Iſle of France, and thence to the Executive Directory at Paris, ſince the commencement of the year 1797. The firſt in April 1797; the ſecond in October 1797; and the third in July 1798. The laſt Embaſſy did not leave Tranquebar until the 7th February 1799. The nature

and object of the ſeveral Embaſſies are fully explained in theſe Papers. The Report from Major General Baird, who commanded the attack on the 4th May, to the Commander in Chief, giving a circumſtantial account of the glorious atchievements of that day, has never yet been publiſhed. While it places in the moſt conſpicuous point of view the bravery and humanity of the Britiſh troops, it tranſmits to the odium of poſterity the name of a Tyrant whoſe wanton barbarity could induce him in cool blood to put to a death of excruciating torture our gallant ſoldiers whom the chance of war had placed within his power. Turning from this dreadful deed, we are gratified by the magnanimous conduct of the writer of this letter, who, having languiſhed four years in the dungeons of Seringapatam, when cloſe to the ſcene of his captivity and ſufferings, after diſcharging his duty to his country with diſtinguiſhed bravery, made it his firſt care to protect the family of his Oppreſſor from violence and inſult.

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

HENRY DUNDAS,

&c. &c.

SIR,

THE line of conduct which you have invariably purſued ſince you preſided over the great and important concerns of the Britiſh Empire in Aſia, giving to thoſe concerns every degree of publicity conſiſtent with prudence and ſafety, induces me to think you will not diſapprove of the preſent publication. Its object is, to elucidate a ſubject, to which the curioſity of every individual of this Country has been attracted, and as yet but incompletely gratified.

In propoſing a vote of thanks to the two noble Lords, and to the Officers and Soldiers, who were chiefly inſtrumental in bringing the Myſore War to a brilliant and glorious concluſion, without in the ſmalleſt degree aſſuming for Adminiſtration, or for yourſelf, any pretenſions, on the ſcore either of ſuch general or

particular meaſures as had an influence towards promoting that great event, you have ſhewn a liberality, which ought not to paſs unnoticed.

Under this impreſſion, I have therefore, SIR, without conſulting you, taken the liberty to ſubmit to the Public the following Letter, written from Madras by a friend of mine, an Officer of the Bengal Eſtabliſhment.

It contains the beſt account which has come under my obſervation of the origin, progreſs, and concluſion of the late deciſive War in Myſore. Its perſpicuity and juſtneſs of reaſoning, do no leſs credit to the judgment and penetration, than to the acknowledged talents, of the writer.

He has placed the manly, correct, and comprehenſive policy of Marquis WELLESLEY, in ſo clear a point of view, and thrown ſuch a conſiderable degree of light upon the nature and importance of thoſe national advantages reſulting from his meaſures, during the ſhort but ſplendid period of his government, as render a performance, originally private and confidential, in ſome ſort the right of the Public; to whom, it is preſumed, it cannot fail to be highly intereſting.

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The information is derived from the moſt authentic ſources, and the Writer's accuracy may be relied on. Every document referred to, is given in an APPENDIX, replete with ſuch convincing evidence of the long-meditated, treacherous, and hoſtile views of Tippoo Sultaun, as ſhews the war we were involved in, to have been as juſtifiable in its cauſe, as it has proved complete in its ſucceſs. *No perſon, feeling for the* honour and welfare of this Country, can contemplate with indifference the daring and gigantic project, concerted between the Government of France and the late *Tippoo Sultaun*; a project, whoſe deſperate aim was no leſs than the utter extirpation of the Britiſh Nation from India.

Fortunately for us, their plans were diſcovered and counteracted, before they were fully matured; or, inſtead of ſtability, proſperity, and peace, India would probably at this hour have preſented to us a picture of inſecurity, ruin, and deſolation. Had BUONAPARTE, before he reached Cairo, been able to have ſecured, at Suez, tranſports ſufficient to have forwarded ten thouſand of his choſen troops to the aſſiſtance of Tippoo, they might have arrived on the coaſt of Malabar fully as ſoon as we could have received the account of the French army having landed at Alexandria. As it is

only from twenty to thirty days ſail from Suez to that coaſt, and as at the ſeaſon when the troops might have reached Suez, a fair wind could have been depended upon, this ſcheme, had it been carried into Execution, would have been a moſt fatal blow to the Engliſh intereſts in the Eaſt.

It is but juſtice to you, SIR, to acknowledge, that long before this expedition to Egypt, you ſeemed to be fully aware that our Poſſeſſions in India were vulnerable through that quarter. In a correſpondence, reſpecting the importance of Malta, you did *me the honour to ſtate, that ſeveral years ſince,* this danger had been an object of your attention. It is equally true, that at the time when the Toulon armament firſt began to be equipped, ſeveral months before it ſailed, whilſt the Public were loſt in the maze of wild conjecture, as to its object, you were fully impreſſed with the juſt idea of its deſtination; and a month before it ſailed from Toulon, had planned the moſt vigorous and effective meaſures to counteract its views.

The ſending to India, with the utmoſt diſpatch five thouſand diſciplined troops, inured to warm climates, drafted from Gibraltar, Portugal, and the Cape, toge-

ther with a complete ſupply of military and naval ſtores; and the ſhutting up the entrance of the Arabian and Perſian Gulphs, by an increaſed naval force ſtationed there, were meaſures of vigilant and ſalutary precaution, the beſt calculated to avert the threatened danger. — At a time when Ireland was menaced, a leſs enlightened and more timid policy, would have recalled our Troops nearer home, inſtead of ſending them to protect our diſtant poſſeſſions in India.

When afterwards (in September) advices reached this Country that the expedition under Buonaparte had actually landed in Egypt, the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, following up your liberal and extended policy, determined to ſupply Marquis WELLESLEY with half a million of money. Happily for the Company and the State, ſuch had been the good effects of the ſyſtem of Economy of late years introduced by the Court of Directors into ſeveral of the moſt important branches of the Company's expenditure at home, and ſuch the produce of their ſales from increaſed inveſtments, and from Great Britain having in a manner become the dêpot of Europe, that this remittance was made without difficulty. The Company are, as I am informed, enabled to ſend from ſeven to eight hundred thouſand pounds annually to India for commercial purpoſes. I hope we ſhall not forget what we owe to

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the zealous exertions and diſintereſted efforts of thoſe Gentlemen in the Direction, through whoſe means, in the courſe of a very few years, the commercial affairs of the Eaſt India Company have been raiſed from a very deſperate ſituation to ſuch an height of proſperity, that in the midſt of a long and expenſive war, after ſupplying half a million for military purpoſes, and as much more for China and other inveſtments, there remained in the Company's treaſury at home upwards of five hundred thouſand pounds!

When we look at the leading features of the Governor General's meaſures, and compare them with thoſe ſuggeſtions and inſtructions which you, SIR, tranſmitted him from hence, we cannot help admiring the minute exactneſs with which his Lordſhip's ſagacity has led him, of his own accord, to purſue the line of conduct pointed out to him from this Country.—He has adopted your ideas as completely as if, by ſome telegraphic communication, they had actually reached him. Wiſdom is uniform; and it affords no ſlight commendation of his Lordſhip's talents as a Stateſman, that on an occaſion on which the fate of the Britiſh Empire in India was ſuſpended, the firſt efforts of his government have completely anticipated the matured councils of his Sovereign's Cabinet.

Marquis

Marquis WELLESLEY, treading in the path of Lord CORNWALLIS, his illuſtrius predeceſſor, has, in the height of victory and triumph, ſhewn ſuch moderate, wiſe, and generous policy, as muſt, while it conciliates the reſpect and attachment of the native powers, give to our invaluable empire in India, that ſtrength and reſource, which *amidſt* their wavering and unſettled politics, is eſſential to our permanent ſecurity.

In reſtoring to the Muſnud of Myſore its lawful and native Prince; by his attention to the intereſts of the Allies in the diſtribution of the ſpoils of war, even beyond the actual ſcale of their claims or ſervices; and by the *liberal proviſion* reſerved for the princes and family of the fallen Sultaun; he has made a magnanimous diſplay of ſentiments, honourable to his Country, and rarely exhibited in the Aſiatic World by its native princes.

The experience of a few years, had defeated every hope *under which the* Treaty of 1792 with Tippoo Sultaun had been dictated, and his capital ſpared. Although it was at that time reaſonably preſumed, that he might benefit by the leſſons of paſt experience, and become uſeful to us, by ſupporting an equipoiſe between the Hindoo and Mahommedan powers, his conduct

conduct ever ſince had ſhewn, that his paſſions and prejudices were not to be controuled by his intereſts. No kindneſs, dictated by the mild and liberal policy of Marquis CORNWALLIS, could eradicate from the mind of the Sultaun the inveterate enmity he had conceived againſt the Engliſh: to gratify that enmity, every conſideration of diſcretion, and fidelity to his engagements, gave way. Having this impreſſion of his character and conduct, the Governor General acted with an energy, judgement, and dignity, highly becoming his exalted ſtation. With a mind leſs firm, or leſs converſant in the duplicity of the Sultaun, TIPPOO might have obtained a week or a fortnight's delay, which, at ſo critical a period as the ſetting-in of the monſoon, might have entirely defeated the object of the campaign.

You have already, SIR, in the Houſe of Commons, ſo fully expreſſed your high ſenſe of Marquis WELLESLEY's merit and ſervices, as well as of the ſervices of another noble Lord, the Governor of Fort St. George, who, inſtead of feeling any narrow jealouſy at the preſence of the Governor General, gave to his meaſures the ſupport beſt calculated to promote the public ſervice; that any commendation from an individual at this time would be ſuperfluous. Your acknowledgements to the Commander in Chief, Lieu-

tenant

tenant General HARRIS, and to the other General Officers and Soldiers, by whoſe judgment, valour, and exertions, this eventful conteſt was ſo ſpeedily concluded, ſpoke deciſively, not only the unanimous ſentiments of Parliament, but of the whole Country. Never, upon any occaſion, was a ſervice, in its nature more important, conducted with greater judgment, with more dignified and determined valour, or crowned with more ſignal and complete ſucceſs. It may afford an awful and uſeful leſſon to future Stateſmen, to mark the reſult of two ſyſtems of policy, the reverſe of each other. The ſtriking contraſt between the conduct of the Britiſh Governor General, and the Eaſtern Prince, cannot fail to be tranſmitted in the page of Hiſtory, and to afford a new illuſtration of a Truth, equally confirmed by reaſon and experience, *that Integrity in Public Affairs, as well as in Private Life, is the beſt Policy, and the ſoundeſt Wiſdom.*

I have the Honour to be,

With the greateſt Reſpect,

SIR,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,

M. WOOD.

PIERCEFIELD,
March 12th 1800.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

FRONTISPIECE.

THIS drawing is taken from a piece of mechaniſm repreſenting a royal tyger in the act of devouring a proſtrate European. There are ſome barrels in imitation of an organ within the body of the tyger, and a row of keys of natural notes. The ſounds produced by the organ are intended to reſemble the cries of a perſon in diſtreſs, intermixed with the roar of a tyger. The machinery is ſo contrived, that while the organ is playing, the hand of the European is often lifted up to expreſs his helpleſs and deplorable condition.

The whole of this deſign is as large as life, and was executed by order of Tippoo Sultaun, who frequently amuſed himſelf with a ſight of this emblematical triumph of the * Khoodadaud, over the Engliſh, Sircar.† The piece of machinery was found

* Tippoo called his dominions the Sircar-e-Khoodadaud, or God-given Sircar. N. B. The royal tyger was the emblem of Tippoo Sultaun's Government, and the armorial bearing of his family.

† Sircar—Government.

in

in a room of the palace at Seringapatam appropriated for the reception of muſical inſtruments, and hence called the *Rag Mehal.*

The original wooden figure from which the drawing is taken will be forwarded, by the ſhips of this ſeaſon, to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, to be preſented to his Majeſty. It is imagined that this characteriſtic emblem of the ferocious animoſity of Tippoo Sultaun againſt the Britiſh Nation may not be thought undeſerving of a place in the Tower of London.

REVIEW

OF

THE DECISIVE

WAR

WITH THE LATE TIPPOO SULTAUN

IN

MYSORE.

DEAR SIR!

THE War, which muſt have ſo much excited the attention and feelings of every Britiſh ſubject, being now terminated, it may not, I preſume, be either uſeleſs or unintereſting, to review its cauſe, conduct, and effects; to trace the origin, magnitude, and extent of the danger, which lately threatened the Britiſh empire in India; to appreciate the energy with which it was met and repelled; to compare our preſent ſituation with what it muſt now have been, had a leſs dignified and more timid policy ſwayed our public councils; and, finally, to appropriate the applauſe or cenſure that is due to him, and him alone, by whom it was undertaken, conducted, and concluded. For this purpoſe, it will be neceſſary to look back a few years into the political ſtate of India, when it will not be difficult to deſcry the ſeeds of thoſe revolutions

which have given a new form to ſome of its conſtituent parts, and materially affected the relative power and ſituation of them all.

The triple alliance of 1790, and the peace of Seringapatam, dictated, after a glorious and deciſive war, by Lord Cornwallis in 1792, had given ſome conſiſtency to the fluctuating politics of India; they had generated and defined a ſyſtem of balanced power and mutual intereſt, calculated to conciliate and enforce the preſervation of public tranquillity; they had diminiſhed the power, removed the intereſt, and conſequently, it was preſumed, the inclination of Tippoo Sultaun, to diſturb the harmony of the Engliſh and their allies; and they preſented to thoſe allies—the Nizam and the Mahrattas, ſuch motives to peace, and ſuch checks upon their mutual ambition, as, it was hoped, would for a long ſeries of years have made us the arbiters of the power and proſperity of India.

I will not take upon myſelf to determine, whether ſo nice an adjuſtment be calculated for this hemiſphere, or whether any balance of power can long be maintained among pure military governments; but this is apparent, that when territory is defined only by treaty not marked and defended, as in Europe, by differences of policy, religion, language, and manners, it will require increaſing vigilance, and a moſt preponderating power, to ſeize the times, and ſecure the objects of interpoſition.

If we may look to the event, which, though not a proof, is often adduced as an argument of juſt or miſtaken policy, and which in its progreſs furniſhes many helps to rectify and aſſiſt our judgments, we ſhall, in little more than three years after the ratifica-

tion of the treaty of Seringapatam, ſee one of the balanced powers, and contracting parties in that ſettlement, the Nizam, attacked and almoſt annihilated by another, the Mahrattas, and this, though we had a reſident at his court, and a regiment about his perſon.

The balance thus deſtroyed, we have never ſince been able to reſtore; not though the ſubſequent convulſions in the Mahratta empire have, no leſs than its late policy and inclinations, diſqualified it from enforcing another great principle of that treaty, an effective check on the violence and ambition of Tippoo Sultaun.

The power and politics of the Mahratta empire have ever been fluctuating and uncertain, as one or other of its feudatory chieftains has gained the aſcendency in a ſtate, which exhibits the extraordinary ſpectacle, not only of an hereditary and powerleſs King, but of an hereditary and almoſt powerleſs Miniſter.

The hope of ſharing in the diviſion of Tippoo's country, in 1792, or ſome internal intrigues in the Mahratta court, had carried the late Madajee Scindiah to Poonah, ſome time before his death, where his unworthy ſucceſſor has ſince remained, occupied in general extortion and encroachments on the authority of the Peſhwa. The greateſt part of this chieftain's army has been in conſequence withdrawn from his territories in Hindoſtan, where they meet, and ought to cover ours from the threatened invaſion of Zeman Shah*.

Scindiah's deſigns on the Peſhwa, whoſe authority we were in good policy bound to uphold, alienated

* For ſome Account of Zeman Shah, ſee *infra*, page 41.

his politics from ours; and thus did we loſe, not only a powerful protection againſt the deſigns of Zeman Shah, and a check on the ambition of Tippoo Sultaun, but the very arm which we relied on for aſſiſtance, threatened to riſe againſt us.

The next member of the triple alliance, the Nizam, was indeed ſtaunch to the principles, and willing to fulfil the obligations of the treaties of 1790 and 1792; but he was oppreſſed not only with the infirmities of extreme old age, the intrigues of his ſubjects, and the predatory power of the Mahrattas, but with a new, an unforeſeen, and more intimate danger, the danger of unprincipled Jacobiniſm feſtering in the heart of his kingdom, and ſupported there by military power.

The wicked principles of the mother-country had, in a very early ſtage of the French revolution, infected the colonies of Pondicherry and Chandernagore; and the capture of thoſe places by the Engliſh, had diſperſed ſome of the moſt zealous propagators of miſchief among the courts and armies of the native Princes of India. The policy of the old government of France, in the inſidious and ſyſtematic introduction of Frenchmen into the armies of Tippoo, the Mahrattas, and the Nizam, had been ſucceſsfully adopted and practiſed by the new Republic; and the fantaſtic tricks and groſs inſults of theſe men, in exalting the cap of liberty in the court of the Nizam, and even in the preſence of Tippoo himſelf, would be incredible, were we not in poſſeſſion of the records, the emblems, and the proofs of their audacity *.

Since

* In the archives of Tippoo Sultaun, among many curious papers, was found a Journal of the proceedings of a French Jacobin club, at Seringapatam;

Since the firſt victories of Lawrence and of Clive, every native Prince has been deſirous of introducing the principles of European tactics into his own army; and the Europeans employed for that purpoſe, have often riſen to great military and political power in the courts of their reſpective patrons. In that of the Nizam, a French adventurer, named Raymund, had raiſed and diſciplined a corps of 14,000 men; for the payment and expences of which, he had received an inveſtiture of territory nearly equal in extent to the Company's Jaghire in the Carnatic, and yielding an annual revenue of 18 lacs of rupees (£. 200,000 ſterling.

This firſt ſtep to a reſtoration of that French power in the court of Hyderabad, which, about forty years ago, under the direction of Monſieur Buſſy, threatened our expulſion from the Decan, was nearly cotemporary, if not intimately connected, with the diſmiſſion of the Britiſh detachment, which, ſince the war of 1790, the Nizam had maintained as a guard to his perſon, and which he now threw back on the eſtabliſhment and reſources of Fort St. George *.

A territory

Seringapatam; whoſe ſecretary could not ſpell, and whoſe members could not ſign their own names. Theſe men, with all the ignorance and audacity of their prototypes at Paris, on the 24th of April 1797, raiſed the national colours, ſurmounted with the bonnet rouge, in the preſence of Citizen Prince Tippoo, as they called him; whilſt the Jacobin army at Hyderabad, diſplayed the colours of the Republic on a ſtaff, whoſe head was ornamented with a ſcymitar, which piercing a creſcent (the emblem of Mahommedan, and conſequently of the Nizam's power) was ſignificantly crowned with the cap of liberty. A tranſlation of this Journal is annexed.

* Scarce was the detachment within the Company's territories, when the rebellion of Ali Jah, one of the Nizam's ſons, obliged him to ſolicit its return to Hyderabad, where it remained until the intrigues of Tippoo Sultaun again procured its diſmiſſion. It was, however, again very

A territory and revenue thus politically powerful in the hands of European energy, Monſieur Raymund would no doubt have been at any time glad to transfer to the Republic, for a little of that power and patronage which the Directory ſo wantonly exerciſe in Europe; but by his premature death, and the wiſdom of the Nizam's miniſter, now alarmed at the inſolence of democratic power, the Jaghire was re-annexed to the State.

The military power, however, deſcended to his ſucceſſor, Monſieur Perou, and was become ſo formidable, that, ſtrengthened by intrigue with Tippoo, and the Parogah party (ſo ſtiled from the body guard of the Nizam, whence it originated) it threatened on the Nizam's death, an event daily to be apprehended, to alter the ſucceſſion of the crown *; and thus, by raiſing a creature of its own, to throw the whole force and revenue of the State into the hands of Tippoo and his French Allies.

To counteract, whilſt yet it was poſſible, this military faction of the only efficient portion of his army, the Nizam ſolicited a conſiderable augmentation of the Britiſh detachment from Madras; but, whether from a too literal adherence to general inſtructions, or a too timid apprehenſion of giving offence to the Mahrattas,

ſoon recalled, at the inſtance of Ayeem ul Omrah, the Nizam's prime miniſter, at that time an hoſtage with the Mahrattas, through Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, the reſident, to whom the nature of Tippoo's intrigues was not unknown.

* "Nizamme L'Allie des Anglois, chef des Mogoles eſt tres mal et "ne peute en revenir par ſon grand age, il a quatres enfans, qui ſe "diſputent a qui ſua chef, il y en a un (Feridoon Jah) qui m'aime "beaucoup, et qui eſt le plus aimé des chefs et du peuple qui aura la "preference." Tippoo's Letters to General Malartic, 20th April 1797. See tranſlation, Appendix (B.) No. 3.

Mahrattas, this French faction was permitted without impediment (for the project of gradually oppoſing a ſimilar force under Britiſh adventurers could ſcarce be deemed an impediment) to augment its numbers, mature its plans, and extend its intrigues.

In this manner was another member of the triple alliance, formed to reſtrain the hatred and ambition of Tippoo Sultaun, rendered not only inefficient to the purpoſe of that alliance, but compelled to maintain in the center of India, and on the confines of our dominions, an hoſtile army of 14,000 men.

This army, ſo long as it exiſted, muſt have not only always operated as a check on the movements of our troops, but threatened, on the firſt landing of an auxiliary force from France, or the French Iſlands. to fall upon our defenceleſs poſſeſſions in the Circars, to ſeize perhaps upon the kingdom and revenues of the Nizam, or at leaſt to join their countrymen and confederates under the banners of Tippoo Sultaun.

Whilſt two of the three members of the triple alliance were, from their own imprudence, ill-regulated ambition, and unforeſeen cauſes, thus enervated, and reduced; that power, againſt which the coalition had been formed, had recovered its energy, and improved the diſcipline of its army.

In the ſummer of 1796, the ſuſpicious deſigns and military preparations of Tippoo Sultaun obliged us to aſſemble, at a great expence, an army of obſervation in the Carnatic; by which our operations againſt our European enemies in Aſia, were at that time greatly cramped: but it was not known, till after the capture of Seringapatam had put us in poſſeſſion of the archives of his government, that, very early in the year 1797, encouraged by a contemplation of his own mili-

tary and political ſtrength, the common weakneſs and jarring intereſts of two of the allied powers, and the diſperſed aud unprepared ſtate of the Britiſh troops in the Carnatic, he had required and received the official written opinions of all his miniſters on the beſt practicable mode of introducing a French army into the Decan, and driving the Engliſh out of India *.

From the combined opinions of theſe adviſers, operating on, and perhaps prompted by, a knowledge of his rancorous hatred to the Britiſh power and name, and ſupported by the exaggerated ſtatements of a French marine adventurer (Ripaud) of the number and condition of the French troops at the Mauritius, reſulted a diſguiſed embaſſy to that iſland; afterwards publicly and falſely aſſerted to have been a private mercantile adventurer †.

That

* Some of the Sultaun's privy counſellors recommended a debarkation of the French troops on the coaſt of Malabar, others on that of Coromandel. Jealouſy ſeems to have decided, that it ſhould take place not in his territory, but in ours, at Porto Novo. "L'expedition ſera "dirigée dans un point de la cote Coromandel et de preference a Porto "Novo, ou s'effectuera le debarquement des troupes, ou ſe rendra "d'avance, en a point nommée, le roy avec toute ſon armé. Son in-"tention etant de debuter les premiers operation au ſein du pays en-"nemie."—Papier, Art. 5, des demandes ou Dir. Ex. July 20th, 1798. See alſo Sircar Papers, tranſlated from the Perſian.

† "In this Sircar there is a mercantile tribe, who employ themſelves "in trading by ſea and land. Their agents purchaſed a two-maſted "veſſel, and, having loaded it with rice, departed with a view to traffic. "It happened that ſhe went to the Mauritius, from whence forty per-"ſons, French, and of a dark colour, of whom 10 or 12 were artificers, "and the reſt ſervants, paying the hire of the ſhip, came here in ſearch "of employment; ſuch as choſe to take ſervice were entertained, and "the remainder departed beyond the confines of this Sircar; and the "French, who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage "of the departure of the ſhips, to put about reports, with the view to "ruffle the minds of both Sircars."—Correſpondence between Tippoo Sultaun

That ſpirit of paſſionate enmity, which providentially overlooks its own intereſt and ſafety, and prevents the gratification of its own deſires, ſeems equally to have prompted Tippoo to ſolicit unlimited ſuccour from the French, at the hazard of his own independance, and to have urged General Malartic, the governor of the French iſlands, to a premature diſcloſure of the nature and extent of the Sultaun's embaſſy and deſigns. So contrary to every principle of policy and prudence was the proclamation * of General Malartic, in which the propoſitions and intentions of Tippoo Sultaun

Sultaun and the Governor General, 18th December 1798. Appendix (C.)

The number and rank of the military and naval officers ſent on this occaſion to Tippoo, may be ſeen in Appendix (B.) No. 15.

* "Liberty. Equality. The French Republic, One and Indiviſible.

"PROCLAMATION, by Anne-Joſeph-Hyppolite Malartic, Commander in Chief and Governor General of the Iſles of France and Reunion, and of all the French Eſtabliſhments to the Eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope.

"Citizens,

"Having for ſeveral years known your zeal and your attachment to the intereſts and to the glory of our Republic, we are very anxious, and we feel it a duty to make you acquainted with all the propoſitions which have been made to us by Tippoo Sultaun, through two Ambaſſadors whom he has diſpatched to us.

"This Prince has written particular Letters to the Colonial Aſſembly; to all the Generals employed under this Government; and has addreſſed to us a packet for the Executive Directory.

"1. He deſires to form an offenſive and defenſive Alliance with the French, and propoſes to maintain at his own charge, as long as the War ſhall laſt in India, the troops which may be ſent to him.

"2. He promiſes to furniſh every neceſſary for carrying on the war, wine and brandy excepted, with which he is wholly unprovided.

"3. He declares that he has made every preparation to receive the ſuccours which may be ſent to him, and that on the arrival of the troops, the Commanders and Officers will find every thing neceſſary for making a war, to which Europeans are but little accuſtomed.

"4. In a word, he only waits the moment when the French ſhall come to his aſſiſtance, to declare war againſt the Engliſh, whom he ardently deſires to expel from India.

"As

Sultaun were diſplayed and enumerated with an energy and preciſion, which, one would have thought, treachery alone could have inſpired, that the Governor General, then juſt landed in Bengal, could ſcarce believe it other than a forgery.

The precautionary orders which he, nevertheleſs, on that occaſion, thought it his duty to forward to Madras, were ſoon after juſtified by official intelligence from Lord Macartney at the Cape, and by the evidence on oath of ſome perſons juſt arrived in neutral veſſels from the Mauritius; ſtating, that not only had the proclamation in queſtion been iſſued by Monſieur Malartic, but that it had been diſtributed by ambaſſadors publicly accredited and received from Tippoo Sultaun *.

The

"As it is impoſſible for us to reduce the number of ſoldiers of the 107th and 108th regiments, and of the regular guard of Port Fraternite, on account of the ſuccours which we have furniſhed to our Allies the Dutch; we invite the Citizens, who may be diſpoſed to enter as Volunteers, to enroll themſelves in their reſpective municipalities, and to ſerve under the banners of Tippoo.

"This Prince deſires alſo to be aſſiſted by the Free Citizens of colour, we therefore invite all ſuch who are willing to ſerve under his flag, to enroll themſelves.

"We can aſſure all the Citizens who ſhall enroll themſelves, that Tippoo will allow them an advantageous rate of pay, the terms of which will be fixed with his Ambaſſadors, who will further engage, in the name of their Sovereign, that all Frenchmen who ſhall enter into his armies, ſhall never be detained after they ſhall have expreſſed a wiſh to return to their own country.

"Done at Port North Weſt, the 30th of January, 1798.

(Signed) MALARTIC."

* By the original reports in Perſian, of theſe ambaſſadors, found in the palace of Seringapatam, it appears, that in conformity with their maſter's orders, and the deſign of the falſe paſſports of the ſhip in which they left Mangalore, that they at firſt wiſhed and entreated to be clandeſtinely received at Mauritius. But their deſire, in this inſtance, having been overborne by the vanity of M. Malartic, or his eagerneſs to precipitate us into a war with Tippoo, the ſubſequent diſtribution

The danger that now threatened the Britiſh empire in the Eaſt, was great and apparent. The power of our allies was uſeleſs, perhaps hoſtile; Tippoo, with renovated ſtrength and unabated rancour, threatened to take advantage, as in 1780, of our negligence of preparation, and to lay waſte the Carnatic; whilſt Zeman Shah *, at his inſtigation, and that of the depoſed Vizier of Oude, menaced an irruption into Bengal.

The preparations of Buonaparte at Toulon, were not unknown, nor the meditated attack on India unſuſpected, although it was ſcarce preſumable that the blow would be aimed through Egypt.

On the preſſure of this emergency, aggravated by great financial embarraſſment, the Governor General iſſued his orders for the immediate aſſembly of the army on the coaſt of Coromandel and Malabar, determined to anticipate, if poſſible, the deſigns of his enemies, before the arrival of the French army, or the completion of Scindiah's projects at Poonah, or the irruption of Zeman Shah, or the exploſion of the conſpiracy at Hyderabad, ſhould give the ſignal to Tippoo to over-run and lay waſte the Carnatic †.

It would not be eaſy to deſcribe his Lordſhip's mortification, regret, and aſtoniſhment, on being of-

diſtribution of the copies of his proclamation by the ambaſſadors, might ſtrengthen the effect of thoſe publications, but could not extend their publicity.

* Embaſſy to Zeman Shah in 1796, found at Seringapatam—"Le "Delhi eſt au movement. Zeman Shah mon ami y eſt arrivé." Appendix (B.), No. 4, April 21ſt, 1797.

† After enumerating all theſe dangers, which then began to gather over the Engliſh poſſeſſions in India, Tippoo, in his letter 21ſt April 1797, to General Malartic, adds—"Je vous marque toutes ces nou- "velles pour vous faire voire qu'il eſt tems de venir: a peu de frais "nous les Chaſſerons (les Anglois) de l'Inde." Appendix (B.) No. 4.

ficially

ficially told from Madras, that the army of that presidency was so dispersed, and ill equipped for an offensive campaign, that it would require three, or, according to some reputable military opinions, six months, to put it even into a state of efficient defence; that the danger of assembling any considerable part of it, and thus provoking the immediate hostility of Tippoo, was, independant of the expence, so great and alarming, that, without a strong previous representation, the members of the Madras council could not think themselves justified in obeying the orders they had received.

That their representation of the danger was correct, could not be denied; but if their inference were just, there was an end of the power of Britain in the Peninsula of India. Our enemies were to choose the time, and the mode of attack; the blow, if delayed, would but the more be surely fatal, and we were to fall without the chance, or the honour, of resistance.

Such were not the conclusions of the Governor General. Invested, as he was, by the provident wisdom of the British legislature, with absolute, though responsible, power over all the national councils and armies in the East, he did not think he had been sent, in the midst of this portentous war, to surrender, but to uphold and to extend the rights, and glory, and powers of his country.

To him, the arguments of the Madras council, only suggested new motives for energy, and additional resolution to encounter, or, if practicable, to prevent the danger. It appeared to him, that the best security for peace, in such times of general impending danger, was a forward preparation for war; and that the

the beſt check upon Tippoo's deſigns againſt the Carnatic, was to alarm him for the ſafety of his own capital; endeavouring at the ſame time, as far as was poſſible, to maſk the deſign, till the force collected ſhould be equal to its object of attacking Seringapatam, or of giving irreſiſtible efficacy to juſt demands of ſatisfaction for the paſt, and ſecurity againſt the danger of future perfidy.

The ſpeedy aſſembly of the Madras army, at ſome central ſpot, equally calculated to facilitate offenſive or defenſive operations, however neceſſary, and however difficult, under the local opinions which had been given, was ſtill to be coupled with a vigorous, and no leſs neceſſary, attempt to reſcue our Ally, the Nizam, from the trammels of domeſtic faction.

Orders were therefore iſſued to the Madras government, not only to expedite the equipment of the army at Vellore, but to hold in readineſs 4,000 men to march to Hyderabad, on the requiſition of the Reſident at that Court.

By peremptorily excluding from the future correſpondence of the two Governments, all diſcuſſion of the policy of the orders tranſmitted from Calcutta, a punctual obedience was ſecured to thoſe orders, and a conſiderable degree of confidence and energy was inſpired by the apparent vigour of the Supreme Council.

The confidence thus planted, was ſoon juſtified by the complete ſucceſs of the Hyderabad detachment; which produced the greater effect, as its object, which had been moſt carefully and politically concealed, was not only unknown, but unſuſpected.

The French corps under Monſieur Perou, ſo ably was the meaſure planned and executed, were, on the

22d October 1798, ſurrounded, diſarmed, and diſbanded, without bloodſhed and without tumult: and in their ſtead was ſubſtituted a ſubſidiary Britiſh force of 6,000 men, which operating as an immediate check on the army of Myſore, relieved us from part of the apprehenſion entertained of Tippoo's deſigns againſt the Carnatic, and reſtored us to that influence at the Court of Hyderabad, which experience has ſhewn to be of ſo much conſequence to the ſecurity of our poſſeſſions in the Decan, and ſo neceſſary to the general tranquillity of India.

Scarcely had we time to congratulate ourſelves on the removal of this danger, when the particulars of Lord Nelſon's victory were brought to India by one of his Lieutenants; and if we rejoiced at the glory of the national arms, and the advantages that Europe was likely to derive from their ſucceſs, we had but the more cauſe to dread an underſtanding and co-operation between Tippoo and the French, and additional reaſons to anticipate the projects of Buonaparte*.

Whether

* An Arabic letter, without date, was, on the 27th February 1799, received from Buonaparte, by the Sheriffe of Mecca, covering the following one, in French, for Tippoo Sultaun, which the Sheriffe was deſired to forward to its addreſs. "French Republic, Liberty, "Equality, Head Quarters at Cairo, 7 Pluvioſe, 7th Year of the "Republic—(27th January 1799)—one and indiviſible. Buonaparte, "Member of the National Convention, General in Chief, To the "moſt magnanimous Sultan, our greateſt friend, Tippoo Saib. You "have already been informed of my arrival on the borders of the Red "Sea, with an innumerable and invincible army, full of the deſire of "delivering you from the iron yoke of England. I eagerly embrace "this opportunity of teſtifying to you, the deſire I have of being informed by you, by the way of Muſcat and Mecha, as to your poli-"tical ſituation. I would even wiſh you could ſend ſome intelligent "perſon, poſſeſſing your confidence, with whom I may confer. May "the Almighty increaſe your power, and deſtroy your enemies.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

Whether the Executive Directory had ſmuggled out ſhips, ſingly and unobſerved, with water and proviſions, from France to Suez; whether they had ſent orders to the Government at the Mauritius to forward the frigates then there, and the numerous privateers and other veſſels belonging to that iſland, to meet Buonaparte's army on the ſhores of the Red Sea; or whether any ſhipping or ſmall craft might be found at Suez or Coſier, or any other of its ports, ſufficient to tranſport a few regiments to the coaſts of Malabar, was equally unknown to the Government at Bengal, and incapable of being aſcertained, before the ſeaſon of action would elapſe.

This only was known, that the Straits of Babelmandel were open, and that no Britiſh ſhips of war, as far as information extended, were at that time in the Arabian Gulph.

The neceſſity of an early deciſion now became more apparent. Great progreſs had been made in the equipment of the Madras army; treaſure had been procured and remitted for its immediate exigencies, and an arrangement made, to ſecure a future ſupply.

Lord MORNINGTON, therefore, now thinking the force aſſembled at Vellore, ſtrengthened by the revived power of the Nizam, and the ſure co-operation of the Britiſh detachment at Hyderabad, ſufficiently impoſing, on the 8th of November 1798*, firſt warned Tippoo Sultaun of his having intelligence of his deſigns and hoſtile connexions with the French; at the ſame time propoſing to ſend an ambaſſador to treat of the means of reſtoring a good underſtanding between the two ſtates, and, if poſſible, to remove the grounds of diſtruſt.

No

* Correſpondence, 8th November 1798—Appendix (C.)

No notice was taken of this letter till the 18th of December, when Tippoo contented himſelf with ſimply and falſely denying the facts alledged againſt him, and declined the admiſſion of an Engliſh ambaſſador.

This weak, and, under all the circumſtances of the caſe, hoſtile evaſion, was, on the laſt day of 1798, delivered to the Governor General, on his arrival at Madras; for which preſidency he had embarked, to animate and ſuperintend the equipment of the army, and to direct and expedite the negotiations that were to reſult from its aſſembly, and, perhaps, exertions.

Still, to give Tippoo Sultaun another opportunity of peaceable adjuſtment, whilſt yet the period of offenſive operations might be delayed, the Governor General, in a letter dated the 9th January 1799*, again called upon him, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to admit an ambaſſador before the ſeaſon of negotiation ſhould expire.

Lord Cornwallis's firſt attempt againſt the capital of Myſore in 1791, was fruſtrated by the ſetting in of the rains on the 14th of May, and the conſequent ſwelling of the river, which waſhes the fortreſs and ſurrounds the iſland of Seringapatam.

It was therefore evident, that however unwilling the Governor General might be to reſort to arms, whilſt the objects which policy and honour, and even ſafety demanded, might be obtained by negotiation, it was impoſſible to allow Tippoo much more time for deliberation, or rather for the chance of French ſuccour, and the completion of his own ſchemes of defence or aggreſſion.

No anſwer being received in a whole month, though the diſtance between Seringapatam and Madras is but

300

* Correſpondence, 9th January 1799—Appendix (C.)

300 miles, the army, now reinforced by 4,000 men from Bengal, the 6,000 ſubſidiary Britiſh troops with the Nizam, 6,000 infantry, and as many of that prince's beſt cavalry, was, on the 3d of February 1799, ordered to advance into Myſore. The ſucceſs of the war, that is, the capture of Seringapatam and of the country below the Gauts, and the conſequent excluſion of French ſuccours, was, as far as dependance could be placed on human calculation, certain.

The fineſt army that ever was aſſembled in India, and for its object the completeſt perhaps that ever was aſſembled in any country, was commanded by an Officer of long local experience, aided by a ſtaff of, I believe, unequalled talents. It carried with it an irreſiſtible artillery, a fine body of highly-diſciplined cavalry, money for three months in advance, and proviſions beyond any probable duration of a ſiege*.

Whilſt the Governor General in perſon directed the negotiations with the Allies, and animated the exertions for the equipment and ſupplies of the army at Madras, he, with a magnanimous confidence, equally

* The Army conſiſted of

Europeans	5,000
Natives	13,900, excluſive of the Nizam's contingent, which was ſeparately provided with a field train and proviſions.
Battering train	40
Field Ordnance	57
Howitzers	7
Rice	for 40 days.
Arrack	for 67 days.
Salt	for 40 days.
Sheep and ſlaughter-cattle	for 28 days.
Biſcuit	for 10 days.
Grain for the cavalry	for 20 days.
In caſh	5,00,000 ſtar pagodas.
In bank-notes	90,000 ditto.

equally honourable to himſelf and ſerviceable to the State, entruſted a large portion of his own authority to the temporary diſcretion of the Commander in Chief; and thus were the advantages, which had formerly been derived from an union of the civil and military power in the perſon of Lord Cornwallis, again ſecured to the State.

To General HARRIS, and a commiſſion of the moſt able and experienced Officers on the Madras eſtabliſhment, appointed to aſſiſt the deliberations of General Harris in all matters relating to negotiation, was entruſted the concluſion of a peace, upon terms laid down in detailed inſtructions by the Governor General, which, it was hoped, the preſence of a Britiſh army at Seringapatam would expedite and enforce.

It was not until ten days after the Governor General had iſſued his orders to General Harris to advance into Myſore, that a letter, without date, was received from Tippoo Sultaun; in which, in a very uncivil, not to ſay inſulting, manner, he grants, for the firſt time, permiſſion to a Britiſh ambaſſador to enter his territories.

This conceſſion, late and ungracious as it was, was even then coupled with a declaration, little leſs inſulting, but more inſidious. In the moſt critical ſituation of the two States, when the moſt important intereſts were at ſtake, when diſcuſſion could not admit a moment's delay, he, with the moſt provoking appearance of indifference, informs the Governor General, that he is going a-hunting, and deſires him to forward an ambaſſador, without attendants.

The hunting of an Aſiatic prince, is the march of his court and army, by which, if buſineſs be not neceſſarily delayed, abundant pretext is obtained for

any

any delay which policy may prompt. If, in a country where there are no poſts, and where, conſequently, a multitude may travel almoſt as faſt as an individual, the Britiſh ambaſſador ſhould, in any reaſonable time, ſucceed in overtaking the court of Myſore, its conſtant change of place and occupation, would render the receipt and return of couriers extremely tedious, and afford abundant plea for delay, in the ſyſtematic abſence of ſome of the miniſters of ſtate, and a contrived want of all the records of government.

And yet the injurious refuſal of an embaſſy, until the ſeaſon was too far advanced for negotiation, and the evident opening contrived for further evaſion and delay, were not the only proofs which the Governor General had of the Sultaun's intention of adhering to his French alliance, and refuſing any ſincere or uſeful ſatisfaction.

At the very time, or very near the time, when the Sultaun's letter, received February 13th, muſt have been written, did General Dubuc, one of the officers brought from the Mauritius, for the expreſs purpoſe of an Engliſh war, embark at Tranquibar*, as Tippoo's ambaſſador to the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

This Mr. Dubuc, with whom were aſſociated two native envoys, was inſtructed to demand 10 or 15,000 troops of the line, whoſe expences Tippoo engaged to defray, and a large naval force, to drive the Engliſh out of India, and to divide their poſſeſſions between Tippoo and his Republican Allies †.

Though the Sultaun was willing to make the attempt, it does not appear that he had much hopes of

 deceiving

* 7th of February 1799.—† Appendix (B.) No. 23.

deceiving the Governor General by ſo groſs an artifice, or of inducing him to recal the army; a conduct by which the Allies would have been diſpirited, if not loſt, and all the expences of the military equipment, and advantages now promiſed by it, entirely thrown away. For, on the 28th of February, before the intended ambaſſador, Major Doveton, could have received his inſtructions from Madras, and reached the court of Myſore, and long before the ſame time had elapſed, from the date of his laſt letter to Lord Mornington, as he had himſelf taken to reply to his Lordſhip, he marched to attack the Bombay army, without the confines of his own territories, and actually did attack them, whilſt yet in the dominions of a Britiſh Ally, a very few hours after General Harris had entered the oppoſite ſide of his dominions*.

Being defeated in this early attempt againſt General Stuart, which, as far as he could then know, was the firſt act of hoſtility on either ſide, Tippoo, a few days after, as ſoon probably as he heard of General Harris having entered Myſore†, turned to the Eaſt to meet the army of Madras. He did meet it, and was again defeated on the 27th of the ſame month‡.

On the 7th§ of April, General Harris ſat down before Seringapatam. On the 9th, Tippoo, who had been referred by the Governor General to the Commander in Chief, as the only proper negotiator after the commencement of hoſtilities, addreſſed a very ſhort note to‖ General Harris; in which, ſuch is his habitual

* Madras Gazette Extraordinary, 21ſt March.

† 5th March 1799.

‡ Madras Gazette Extraordinary, 3d April 1799.

§ Ditto, 16th April 1799.

‖ "The Governor General, Lord Mornington, ſent me a letter, "the copy of which is incloſed. You will underſtand it. I have "adhered

habitual diſregard of truth, he undauntedly aſſerts his own adherence to treaty, and enquires the cauſe of hoſtilities. He was very properly referred to the previous letters of Lord Mornington, and the declaration of war by the Allies.

* On the 20th of April, the enemy's advanced works acroſs the Caveri having been taken, and an enfilading battery opened on the Weſt ſide of the fort, Tippoo made another attempt to arreſt the progreſs of the ſiege by negotiation. He wrote another letter † to General Harris, deſiring him to nominate commiſſioners, and open a conference for peace.

In anſwer to this overture, were ſent the preliminary articles of the only peace that would now be granted him.

They were, to cede half his territories in perpetuity to the Allies; to pay two crore of rupees to indemnify them for the expences of the war, into which his obſtinate hoſtility, ambition, and breach of faith, had led them; to renounce the alliance of the French for ever; to diſmiſs every native of France from his ſervice; to receive ambaſſadors from each of the Allies, as is uſual with

" adhered firmly to treaties; what then is the meaning of the advance " of the Engliſh armies, and the occurrence of hoſtilities? Inform " me." Tranſlation of a Perſian letter from Tippoo to General Harris, 9th April 1799. Correſpondence, (Appendix (C.) Declaration of War by the Allies, 22d February 1799.

* Madras Extraordinary Gazette, 7th May 1799.

† " In the letter of Lord Mornington it is written, that the clear- " ing up of matters at iſſue is proper; and therefore you, having been " empowered for the purpoſe, will appoint ſuch perſons as you judge " proper, for conducting a conference, and renewing the buſineſs of " a treaty. You are the well-wiſher of both States. In this matter " what is your pleaſure? Inform me, that a conference may take " place." Tranſlation of Letter from Tippoo to General Harris, 20th April 1799.

with all other civilized courts; and to give hoſtages for the performance of theſe ſtipulations.

Theſe terms, though the ſevereſt and laſt with which the Governor General had furniſhed the Commander in Chief, to be inſiſted on only after the batteries had been opened againſt the place, or after a victory in the field, were little more onerous than the plain intereſts and ſafety of the Engliſh and their Allies would have demanded, on the firſt knowledge of Tippoo's propoſals of an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the French.

A renunciation of that alliance, and a ſecurity that the renunciation ſhould be effectual, by an at leaſt temporary ceſſion, during the preſent war, of all Tippoo's ſea coaſt in Malabar, ſeemed, by the moſt obvious principles of policy, to be, from the firſt, required for the tranquillity and ſafety of the Company's poſſeſſions; and theſe, in the firſt ſtage of aggreſſion, might have ſatisfied the Governor General. But ſo far was Tippoo from granting them, that he would not even admit an ambaſſador, who might propoſe them, or any other articles.

When his active enmity, and rejection of all negotiation, had forced us to aſſemble an army for our defence, it would have been undoubtedly juſt to add to the propoſitions for ſafety and ſatisfaction, a demand of reimburſement of the expence which he had obliged us to contract. This propoſition, however, if ever it was intended, as I have good reaſon to believe it was intended, to be preferred, he prevented our even ſtating, by an obſtinate and hitherto unheard-of rejection of all overtures of negotiation.

When by this perverſe and menacing policy he had compelled us to appeal to the ſword, it was conſiſtent

with the ſenſe and practice of all nations, to advance our demands in proportion to the riſk that had been run, and the expence that had been incurred. But now that we had actually engaged in an allied war, the claims and intereſts of thoſe allies became involved with our own, and it was conſequently neceſſary to provide equally for their reimburſement, whether by ceſſions of territory, or money, in proportion to their reſpective expences and exertions.

On theſe principles the Governor General had inſtructed General Harris, as ſoon as by the complete inveſtiture of Seringapatam it was preſumed he might have obtained a commanding influence over the Sultaun's politics, and ſome ſecurity againſt his prevarication, to offer more favourable articles of peace, than, after the opening of the batteries, it was intended to grant.

Theſe were, a ceſſion of the ſea coaſt of Malabar in perpetuity to the Engliſh; as much to each of the Allies on their reſpective frontiers, amounting in the whole to about one-fourth part of his territories; the payment of a crore and a half of rupees, in indemnification of the expences of the war; a renunciation of all French intercourſe and connection; and the reception of ambaſſadors from each of the allied courts.

The double defeat which Tippoo had ſuffered before the armies reached his capital, induced General Harris, and the military commiſſion appointed to aſſiſt his political deliberations, to heſitate on the propriety of offering the moſt favourable terms, which the Governor General had been willing to grant at an early period of the campaign, and therefore, when Tippoo's overtures arrived on the night of the 20th of April, it was reſolved, as has been related, to inſiſt on the laſt and moſt ſevere terms of pacification.

Theſe terms ſhould indeed, according to the tenor of the Governor General's inſtructions, have been propoſed, inſtead of the firſt, as ſoon as Seringapatam was completely inveſted, and the batteries ready to open againſt it; but on the very day on which the Bombay army croſſed the Caveri to enfilade the face attacked, and complete the inveſtiture of the place, was diſcovered a moſt alarming, unexpected, and hitherto unaccounted for deficiency of grain, by which the ſubſiſtence of the troops was contracted from the 15th to the 5th of May.

The ample magazines in Coorga, though near, could not be brought to camp, from the deſtruction and failure of all the carriage cattle of the army; and the arrival of the ſupplies collected by Lieutenant Colonels Read and Brown, though they might be expected, could not be relied on.

How far Tippoo might be acquainted with, or by ſome treacherous intercourſe, might have cauſed the deficiency, could not be aſcertained; but it was apparent, that under theſe circumſtances, and the advanced period of the ſeaſon, any overtures from General Harris, not ſolicited or expected by the enemy, would have been liable to excite ſuſpicions of our inability to continue the ſiege, and thus have impeded, inſtead of facilitating, or accelerating, the peace deſired.

The overtures made by the enemy on the 20th, and the diſcovery made in the mean time of ſome private ſupplies, by the acquiſition of which the public ſtock of rice was extended, at half allowance, to the 15th May, removed thoſe difficulties; and the propoſitions which I have ſtated, were ſent to Tippoo, with ſome ſlight variation as to the number of hoſtages required by the Allies.

Tippoo, however, was not yet ſufficiently alarmed to accede to theſe propoſitions, of which he took no notice, till after a repulſe in an attack made on General Stuart's army, poſted on the North and enfilading ſide of the Caveri, and after the loſs, on the 26th of April, of his remaining entrenchments on the ſide of General Harris's attack.

On the 28th of April, he made another and laſt effort to retard the operations of the ſiege, by intimating, *in reply to General Harris's laſt notification, that* he wiſhed to ſend ambaſſadors to open a conference for peace*.

He was informed, that as the final terms had been already ſent, the operations of the ſiege would not be for one moment diſcontinued, nor any ambaſſadors received from him, unleſs, as he had been warned in anſwer to his laſt overture, he ſent a part at leaſt of the ſpecie demanded, and the hoſtages required for his ſincerity.

This was the laſt intercourſe ever had with that cruel and treacherous ſovereign. Whether, as Seringapatam had been three times viſited by Britiſh, and often by native armies, without being captured, he thought it impregnable; or whether he relied upon the ſetting-in of the monſoon, and the conſequent *riſe of the river, and deſtruction of our trenches* and batteries; whether he entertained hopes of French ſuccour, or whether his pride and hatred ſuperſeded all conſiderations of prudence, he not only took no further notice of the preliminaries that had been offered, but, as if to cloſe every avenue to negotiation,

or

* "The points in queſtion are mighty, and cannot be brought to a "concluſion without the intervention of ambaſſadors. I am therefore "about to ſend two gentlemen, who will perſonally explain themſelves "to you." Laſt Letter from Tippoo to General Harris, 28th April 1799.

or forgiveneſs, he ordered all the priſoners he had taken to be barbarouſly murdered.

On the 30th of April, the breaching battery opened againſt the walls of Seringapatam, and on the 3d of May, the breach being deemed practicable, diſpoſitions were made for the ſtorm, which, on the 4th at noon, were moſt gallantly, rapidly, and ſucceſsfully executed*.

In this aſſault, Tippoo loſt his life, in the 45th year of his age. A life marked with much cruelty, treachery, bigotry, perſecution, and ambition, in which he had ſhewn little of the military, and ſtill leſs of the political talents of his father; and with him fell, after an exiſtence of about forty years, an uſurpation founded in treachery, ſupported by violence, and deſtroyed by folly.

The family of the Sultaun, and the families of all his great civil and military officers, which, according to the uſual jealouſy of Aſiatic deſpotiſm, had been kept as pledges near the perſon of their ſovereign, were, by the active humanity of the officers, and the ſteady diſcipline of the troops, ſaved from violence and inſult; becoming powerful inſtruments in our hands to enſure the ſubmiſſion of their relations, and the ſpeedy and peaceful ſettlement of the country.

His two eldeſt ſons, one of whom had formerly experienced the tenderneſs of Britiſh protection, together with all the great officers of the Sultaun's former government and army, threw themſelves, a few days afterwards, unconditionally on the clemency and generoſity of their conquerors.

Thus was a kingdom, equal in extent to two-thirds of

* Madras Gazette Extraordinary, 11th and 15th May, 1799.

of the ancient monarchy of France, and yielding an annual revenue* of more than a million ſterling, transferred, in full ſovereignty, to the Company and their Allies, in the ſhort ſpace of two months, and without any injury to its ſubjects, or devaſtation of the country, beyond what the Sultaun himſelf had directed for the purpoſe of haraſſing the march, and ſtreightening the ſupplies of the allied army.

Our own territories were equally ſaved from devaſtation: for by threatening the capital of Myſore with an army fully equipped, and ready to move towards it at a moment's warning, ſo completely were our dominions ſheltered; and it is the firſt inſtance of the kind, in the Britiſh military hiſtory of India, that not one lootee was ſeen during the war, nor one fanam of revenue loſt in the provinces below the Gauts, either on the ſide of Coromandel or Malabar.

This juſt and neceſſary, if ever there was a juſt and neceſſary, War, being crowned with rapid and complete ſucceſs, nothing remains but that we uſe our victories with clemency, moderation, and wiſdom.

One of the firſt powers of India with which we became acquainted, after the French jealouſy and ambition had involved us in the politics and wars of the country, was the Hindoo kingdom of Myſore, in whoſe armies Hyder Alli, the father of Tippoo Sultaun, at that time ſerved with conſiderable reputation.

When the unprincipled ambition, high courage, and uncommon talents of Hyder Alli, had raiſed him from an unknown family to ſupreme power, he found it neceſſary to veil the deformity of Mohummedan uſurpation

* The revenue is ſtated in Tippoo's eſtimate of 1792; but its amount was at the time ſuſpected, and has ſince been proved greatly to exceed the valuation then ſubmitted by Tippoo to Lord Cornwallis and the Allies. *See Appendix (D.)*

uſurpation over ſome millions of Hindoo ſubjects, by a ſtudious appearance of ſubmiſſion to the repreſentation of the antient family of Myſore.

For this purpoſe the Rajah, or ſome deſcendant of his family, was annually exhibited to the people as their legitimate ſovereign; nor was this claim on their ſubmiſſion to the Government thought needleſs, or diſpenſed with, till ſome years after the acceſſion of Tippoo Sultaun, whoſe pride ſeems to have diſdained an outward reverence, though his policy ſtill permitted ſome of the family to live in poverty and ſeclusion.

The reſtoration of this family, whoſe rights, though gradually fading from popular obſervation, could not be extinguiſhed, and were never wholly forgotten, became in every war in which we had been engaged with Hyder Alli, or his ſon, a ſubject of ſerious political conſideration: and when, by the ſucceſs of our arms, the uſurpation of Tippoo was overthrown, our earlieſt enquiries were naturally directed to a family, the influence of whoſe name ſeemed to promiſe the happieſt effects upon the ſubmiſſion of the people, and the future adminiſtration of the Government.

On a careful inveſtigation it was found, that the wife of Kiſna Raije Warrier, the Prince who reigned at the time of Hyder Alli's uſurpation, was ſtill alive; and that the ſurviving repreſentative of that perſecuted family was a boy of five years of age.

By reſtoring, under certain conditions, this youth to the kingdom of his anceſtors*, ſuch nearly as it was

* The preſent kingdom of Myſore is nearly commenſurate with the old in extent and revenue, though ſome of the conſtituent territory is different. Of the old kingdom, ſome provinces were below, and others, in which was the ſeat of Government, above the Gauts. The whole of the new kingdom is on the table land above the Gauts, remarkably compact, and with a ſtrong frontier on every ſide.

was before the uſurpation of Hyder Alli, whilſt, with the remaining territory, he was enabled to reimburſe the Company and the Nizam for the riſk and expence of the war, the Governor General at once eluded the jealouſy of the Mahrattas, and ſatisfied the claims of juſtice and ſound policy.

From a family reſcued by our arms from the fury of relentleſs bigotry, inſult, danger, and poverty, and raiſed by our generoſity from a priſon to a throne, we had a right to expect ſuch an arrangement as would, without expence to ourſelves, enable us to enſure the proſperity of the people who had fallen under our dominion, and the general tranquillity of India.

Bound by every moral law, and every conſideration of policy and intereſt, to ſecure, as far as is poſſible, the proſperity of the country, and the happineſs of the people for whom we were now to legiſlate, and warned by the evils and difficulties that have ariſen in the Carnatic, in Tanjore, and in Oude, from an acknowledgment of independance, whoſe exerciſe we were predetermined not to admit, the Governor General determined to ſecure by treaty our right of interference in the adminiſtration of Myſore, whenever it may appear to the ſound diſcretion of the Britiſh Government that ſuch interference is neceſſary to the protection of the people, and, what muſt ever be intimately connected with their protection, the intereſts of the Britiſh empire in India.

The ſtrength that even the weakeſt prince may derive from the obligations of a treaty, is always formidable, and often inſeparable; nor can that policy challenge much admiration, which ſyſtematically ſeparates its duty from its intereſts, and voluntarily places itſelf in the dilemma of being obliged to chooſe be-

tween

tween a ſacrifice of public good, and a breach of public faith.

It may be objected, that when interference is ſo eaſy, it may become too frequent; and this kind of argument, which, however, applies rather to the execution of the treaty than to the treaty itſelf, is likely enough to find ſupporters among thoſe who believe, that every man as he advances towards India recedes from virtue, that even he who is ſent thither to check others, requires himſelf a check the inſtant he lands upon an Indian ſhore.

But it is a new doctrine among nations to limit their own power, leſt they ſhould be tempted to abuſe it; and experience has ſhewn, that, whether we have or have not the right of interference, we always exerciſe it, thus attaining the ſame end by leſs juſtifiable means, and reaping all the odium of a breach of treaty, *without its advantages.*

To have returned to an artificial balance of power among the States of India, admitting the policy of its former adjuſtment to have been the beſt that, under the circumſtances then exiſting, could be adopted, was now impracticable, ſo completely was the relative power and ſituation of each party to the peace of Seringapatam changed ſince its concluſion.

Even if their territories had been cemented by time, and the uſeful prejudices which time engenders, not only does their military nature forbid the hope of thus long continuing in the ſame ſtate of relative power, but the firſt glance of their Governments ſhews them to be uſurpations.

The rulers of two of theſe ſtates, Tippoo and the Nizam, profeſſed a different religion from that of the great body of their ſubjects, and, what is worſe, a religion

ligion inculcating perſecution. The Mahratta Chieftains, though profeſſing the ſame religion as their people, are, by the very ordinances of that religion, incapacitated from exerciſing ſupreme authority.

In ſuch a ſtate of violence, the natural feelings are ſuppreſſed or extinguiſhed; men change their maſters with as much indifference as their garments; and patriotiſm, the unbought defence of European kingdoms, is ſo wholly unknown, that the language affords no name for the ſentiment.

Among States like theſe, in which the civil, military, and judicial powers are claimed and exerciſed by one individual, on whoſe capacity, courage, and diſpoſition, the welfare and power of each muſt neceſſarily depend, where all the troops are mercenaries, and the loſs of a battle is often times the loſs of a kingdom, it cannot be wondered at, if the lapſe of a few years or a few months entirely ſubverts any pre-exiſtent or artificial ſyſtem, however raiſed, and however guarded.

The events which ſoon followed the peace of 1792, precipitated the Nizam, from the conſideration he held among the contracting powers at that period: and the ſubſidiary force which he conſented to receive from us, though it might have been ſufficient to protect his perſon againſt the treaſon or violence of his own ſubjects, yet was certainly inadequate to the ſuppreſſion of the ambition of his neighbours, the Mahrattas.

The force now ſubſidized by that Prince, is indeed equal to its object, and may ſecure him as well from foreign as domeſtic danger. Upheld by the ſtrength of the Britiſh Government, and temperately and diſcretely employed, it may repreſs the germs of future

war

war in India, and materially ſtrengthen its ſecurity againſt foreign invaſion.

Unſupported by a native Ally, the ſea coaſts of India are impervious to an European enemy: the threatened irruption of the barbarous *hordes* on its Northern frontiers, we have it not in our power entirely to prevent; but a ſubſidized army of 6,000 men, ready for immediate ſervice, at Hyderabad, as many at Seringapatam, and twice as many in Oude, conſtitute a ſtrength, that, when ſeparate, muſt overawe the ambitious projects of every power in India; and, when co-operating, muſt be much more than equal to any force that can be brought within its confines.

On theſe principles is laid down the new baſis of Indian peace and proſperity.

Our Ally the Nizam is rewarded beyond his riſk, and much beyond his expences. The intereſt of the Rajah of Myſore is identified with our own; and the Mahrattas, if not conciliated by offers far above their deſerts, are retained by an impenetrable frontier, extending from Bednore to Amboor, from the Weſtern to the Eaſtern Gauts.

The court of Poonah had certainly no right to be included under the name of Allies, nor in any way to ſhare in the ſucceſſes of the war—they incurred no expence, they ran no riſk, and it is doubtful if they even wiſhed us ſucceſs—yet, as the great ſcope of the Governor General's policy is to ſecure the future tranquillity of India, as far as human prudence can ſecure it, he was willing to conciliate the Peſhwa by giving him an intereſt, and making him a party, in the treaty of Myſore.

For this purpoſe, he propoſed an eventual ceſſion of

of territory to the Peſhwa, on the borders of his own dominions, yielding an annual revenue of almoſt £. 200,000 ſterling; at the ſame time interpoſing his mediation in thoſe diſputes between him and the Nizam, which have once, ſince the peace of 1792, ſhook India to its center.

The four eldeſt ſons of Tippoo Sultaun, with their families, have been already removed; and the remaining children and women of Tippoo, and the females of Hyder Alli's family, will ſoon be brought to Vellore, in the Carnatic; where, though the temptation and means of future diſturbance and intrigue have been removed, a liberal allowance of £. 80,000 ſterling per annum has been made, to enſure their comfort, and ſupport their dignity. By a ſimilar liberality, have the men of rank and influence in Myſore been attached to their new governors. And thus, in a few months, has a power, moſt inimical from its foundation to the Company's intereſts, been not only removed, but converted into a new ſource of ſtrength and ſecurity to the Britiſh empire in India.

Such is our preſent ſtate——What would it now have been, had a line of policy, not without ſupporters both in India and Europe, ſwayed the councils of the Governor General?

From the moment that the proclamation at the Mauritius was authenticated, it was allowed, on all ſides, that an army muſt immediately be aſſembled, to cover the Carnatic. To cover a frontier of many hundred miles, in which there are not leſs than 70 or 80 paſſes, practicable and eaſy to light-armed troops, from the deſtructive predatory irruptions of Indian horſe, both reaſon and experience ſhew to be impoſſible, on any other ſyſtem than that of obliging the

enemy to concenter his force, for the protection of his capital. Seriouſly to alarm Tippoo for his capital, and prevent his detaching his regular and irregular cavalry to plunder and lay waſte our provinces below the Gauts of Coromandel and Malabar, it was neceſſary that the army ſhould be fully equipped, and that he ſhould know it to be ready to move forwards to Seringapatam at a moment's warning. The ſame expence of troops, carriage, and proviſions, muſt therefore be contracted, as was contracted, whether the army remained encamped under the walls of Vellore, or at the gates of Seringapatam.

On this principle, therefore, of a defenſive war, we ſhould have had an army of obſervation, at an immenſe and never-ending expence, on the borders of Myſore; if this had kept Tippoo at bay, how long could our finances have ſupported it? What ſecurity had we that the French, whoſe alliance he had ſought, would never land on his coaſt from France, from Egypt, or the Mauritius?

We know, from what has lately paſſed in Egypt and Ireland, that no fleets, however ſuperior, can abſolutely remove the dangers of deſperate deſcent, even on coaſts which fleets are ſeldom obliged to quit; much leſs on that of Malabar, which for a whole monſoon muſt be left open and expoſed; where, though the protection muſt be withdrawn, from the general danger of remaining on the coaſt during the ſouth-weſt monſoon, there are many intervals of moderate weather, in which ſhips might diſembark their troops without danger or difficulty.—How ſhould we then attack a country, guarded by French tactics, and abounding in natural fortreſſes, which, if defended with European ſkill, are abſolutely impregnable?

What

What other armies could we furniſh to watch the French faction at Hyderabad, or the licentious troops of Scindiah at Poonah; to ſay nothing of the ſupport of the army, we had been already obliged to aſſemble againſt Zemaun Shah in Oude?—It is plain, that the very means of defence would have been infallible ruin.

We ſhould have had months and years of defenſive apprehenſion at nearly the expence of actual hoſtility, inſtead of a few weeks of offenſive war. We ſhould have had enemies inſtead of allies—danger inſtead of ſafety—contempt, decline of power, and bankruptcy, inſtead of increaſing reſources, ſtrength, and glory.

I am, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
5th Auguſt 1799.

(I.)

Some Account of ZEMAUN SHAH.

ZEMAUN SHAH, is the grandſon of Ahmed Khaun Abdalla, an Affghan Chief, who followed the ſtandard of Nadir Shah, on his invaſion of India, in the year 1739. His dominions extend from the left bank of the Indus, coming from the ſea coaſt, as high up as the parallel of Caſhmeer. Eaſtward of the Attoch, they ſkirt the Seick nation to ſome diſtance beyond the territory of Jamboo. They extend weſtward, to the vicinity of Terſhiſh, comprehending Cabal, Candahar, Peiſhere, Ghizni, Gaur, Sigiſtan, and Koraſun; a tract not leſs than 650 Britiſh miles in length, from eaſt to weſt. A reference to Major Rennell's incomparable map, will afford a clear idea of the magnitude and importance of this empire. This formidable kingdom, was founded between fifty and ſixty years ſince, by Ahmed Khan Abdalla. In the confuſion which followed the murder of Nadir Shah, availing himſelf of the diſtracted ſtate of Perſia and Hindoſtan, he aſſumed the chuttur, or enſign of royalty, under the name of Ahmed Shah, diſmembering both theſe empires of ſome of their faireſt provinces. Ahmed Shah invaded India no leſs than ſeven times; his name will long be remembered there, from the dreadful overthrow he gave the united powers of the Mahratta empire, in the year 1761, on the plains of Paniput.

He was ſucceeded, in the year 1773, by his ſon Timmur Shah, who aſſumed the title of Duranni. Timmur Shah died about the middle of the year 1792, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Zemaun Shah, the pre-

ſent monarch. Zemaun Shah reſides alternately at Candahar and Kabul; at the former during the heats, and at the latter in the cold ſeaſon.

His military eſtabliſhment conſiſts chiefly of horſe, to the number, it is ſaid, of 150,000. He does not hold his infantry in much eſteem, employing them only to garriſon his fortreſſes; and happily for us, his equipment of artillery is by no means reſpectable. His cavalry are all excellently mounted, incomparably ſuperior to any native horſe that can be brought to oppoſe them from Hindoſtan. The impreſſion of terror on the minds of the Mahrattas, by the fatal carnage at Paniput, is ſo indelible, that it is generally believed, they will hardly, if ever, be prevailed upon to ſuſtain the charge of the Abdallis *. Among many inſtances of the prevalence of this dread, which the cavalry of Ahmed Shah has impreſſed upon the Mahrattas, it is related, that a Mahratta is not aſhamed, if his horſe ſhould happen to ſtart when drinking water, to exclaim, "Doſt thou ſee the ſhadow of an Abdalli?"

The revenues of Zemaun Shah have not been aſcertained. Thoſe he collects from the two provinces of Kaſhmeer and Iamboor only, are ſaid to amount to two or three millions ſterling.

The inhabitants of Zemaun Shah's dominions are principally Mahommedans, with ſome natives of Hindoſtan, who have adopted the inſtitution of Baba Nanuh, and are called Katri.

They are remarkably intrepid and robuſt, living in the fineſt climate, and the richeſt country in natural productions in the world.

When the power of Zemaun Shah is conſidered, and that his irruption into Hindoſtan has not only been invited by Tippoo Sultaun, but encouraged by the facility with which his anceſtor ſpread devaſtation to the gates of Delhi; and when it is recollected, that he is allied by marriage to the houſe of Timur, and may give to his invaſion, in the eyes of the natives of that country,

* The ſubjects of Zemaun Shah, are thus diſtinguiſhed, from the name of the founder of their empire, Abdallah.

country, the plea of reſtoring the line of their ancient ſovereigns, we cannot too carefully attend to his movements.

He has lately ſhewn ſtrong indications of an intention to follow the path of the conqueror of Paniput, and kept the upper provinces in a ſtate of conſiderable apprehenſion.

THE Original of a French Paper (atteſted by Captain MACLEOD) of which the following is a Tranſlation, was found in the Palace of Seringapatam, with a Superſcription on the Cover, written in the Perſian Character.

Tranſlation of the Perſian Writing on the Cover of the Original:

" The Agreement written on Oath by Dumpar, &c. " Europeans, on the ſubject of making War, and " of their (firm) attachment to the Government of " Khoodadaud*."

(Signed) W. MACLEOD.

Seringapatam,
10th June, 1799.

* This Title was aſſumed after the Treaty of 1792, and literally ſignifies, " The Gift of the Almighty."

(II.)

Proceedings of a JACOBIN CLUB, *formed at* Seringapatam, *by the* French Soldiers *in the Corps commanded by* M. DOMPART.—Firſt printed by Order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, for all the Forces and Affairs of the Engliſh Nation in the Eaſt Indies, &c. &c. &c. dated Fort St. George, 12th Auguſt 1799.

May 5th, 1797,
(5th Year of the French Republic.)

THE French Citizens under the orders of Citizen Dompard, in the pay of Citizen Tippoo, the Victorious, the Ally of the French Republic; here undernamed:

Salvadoſſe,	Contoir,	Queſtin,
Julien,	Oochard,	Kerodique,
Madin,	Manuel,	Bernard,
Jean Denis,	Marivanne,	La Republique,
Le Grand	Decegodique,	Béteme,
Vincent,	Ouilletas,	Lambart,
Blanche,	Jogeny,	Manuelle,

Ivon,

Iyon,	Joſeph,	Mare.
Gaſpar,	Dachiret,	Gemitte,
Pouvoi,	Lebeau,	Vreniére,
Franc,	Bayſe,	Colier,
Colin,	Jean,	Thouvenir,
Juducque,	Jacque,	Charroi,
Joine,	Erienne,	Abraham,
Quelique,	Manuelle,	Manuelle,
Manuell,	Anton,	Gom. Dugeon,
Grais,	Denis,	Jeuneſſe,
Cholleſſe,	Chariée,	Pierre,
Franciſque,	Daine,	Langle,
Philippe,		Chriſtian—

—To the number of fifty-nine, being anxious to concur, with all their ſtrength and with all their power, in the adminiſtration and eſtabliſhment of the French Republic, and to aſcertain their own rights; aſſembled for the attainment of that object, after having obtained the permiſſion of their Commander, in the Pariſh Church, on the day and year abovementioned.

Citizen Francis Ripaud, a lieutenant in the navy of the French Republic, made the following ſpeech:

"CITIZENS,

"Ye are all Frenchmen; your ſeparation from "your Mother Country has deprived you till this day, "of the knowledge of your rights as Free Citizens. "You have begun to know them in ſtriking the White "Flag, which the Nation held in execration, but "which was the Idol of your errors. There ſtill re- "mains a duty for you to fulfil, that is, to hoiſt the "National Colours; and to inſtruct yourſelves in your "rights. To learn what you owe, and what is owing "to you. It is the duty of a Republican to inſtruct "his Fellow Citizens from his own feeble lights; I "preſent to you, the Rights of Man. It is from thoſe "that you will draw the Republican Virtues which "are to aid you in ſubduing the defects of your for- "mer habits; to aſſiſt you in accompliſhing this end, "I ſhall ſubmit to you ſome conſtitutional ideas; and "as you live in an anarchy which muſt fill with hor-

"ror

" ror every worthy Man who loves and reſpects the " Laws; I ſubmit to you, a Plan of Laws, to be diſ- " cuſſed Article by Article, and which, after being " promulgated by your decree, ſhall have the full force " of Law. I have only to obſerve, that you ſhould ne- " ver depart from the Republican Laws, nor weaken " them, nor tranſgreſs them.

" It is cuſtomary, when the People are met in a " Primary Aſſembly, to nominate the Eldeſt Citizen " Proviſional Preſident; to appoint two Scrutineers; " two Secretaries; and two Maſters of the Ceremo- " nies. The Preſident then explains the motives for " the Meeting, and deſires that a Preſident may be " appointed, with the ſeveral Officers already men- " tioned, to enlighten you as to your rights, and to " recall you to the reſpect due to the Sovereignty of " which you compoſe a part; to preſerve order, that " each may ſpeak in his turn, freely and without in- " terruption, on the ſubject only which is offered for " debate. If a Citizen has a happy thought, he will " aſk leave to ſpeak; on a motion for order, all debate " will ceaſe; after the Citizen ſhall have finiſhed his " Speech, and the ground of the Motion been heard, " if it is foreign to the Queſtion, the Preſident will " tell him ſo, and the diſcuſſion will be renewed."

Buſineſs was begun, by forming the Primary Aſſembly. Citizen Contoir, as the eldeſt in Years, was named Proviſional Preſident: The Citizens Vreniere and Dachiret, Secretaries: Citizens Dompard and Provoi, Tellers; and Citizens Jvon and Abraham, Maſters of the Ceremonies.

The Preſident announced the motive for aſſembling the People, to be, for inſtruction on Conſtitutional Principles, and for framing Laws conformable to the Laws of the Republic; and that it was neceſſary to begin by the nomination of a Preſident by vote.

Citizen Francis Ripaud, having been choſen Preſident by a majority, took his place, and gave the kiſs of peace and fraternity to Citizen Contoir. The election of Secretaries then followed; and Citizens Vre-

niere,

niere and Dachiret were choſen. The choice of Tellers fell on Citizens Queſtin and Julian; thence proceeding to the election of Maſters of the Ceremonies, Citizens Dompard and Charrier were choſen.

The Preſident opened the ſitting, by reminding us of our duties; of the love we owe to our Country; and recommending a ſpeedy reform of our old habits. He then read the Rights of Man, which was followed by a Lecture on Republican Principles, and by a Plan of Laws; all which was received with joy and acclamation. It was reſolved to adjourn the preſent Aſſembly to the 7th inſtant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in order to read again the Principles of the Conſtitution; and the diſcuſſion of the Plan of Laws, Article by Article, to be the Order of the Day.

Citizen Thouvenir having requeſted leave to ſpeak, ſaid:—

"CITIZENS,

"I ſpeak in the name of my Brethren—Yes, Ci-
"tizens, we have been in error—We knew not our
"duties, nor our rights, nor the Standards which our
"Nation diſplayed; we have made our recantation,
"and expreſſed our ſorrow to Citizen L'Eſcalie, who
"was unable to anſwer us; and the political intereſts
"of Citizen Tippoo did not admit of changing our
"Standard: This is the real cauſe of our error, which
"cannot therefore appear criminal in the eyes of the
"Nation; but it would now be highly culpable to
"diſplay any Colours, but thoſe of our dear Coun-
"try; to which our hearts are entirely devoted, which
"we ſwear we will die to ſupport, and to defend the
"ſacred rights of Citizens, and of the Conſtitution.
"We call for the burning of every thing that relates
"to Royalty, and to the ancient Government; this is
"alſo the deſire of our Brethren in Arms."

The Aſſembly decreed, that every thing which related to Royalty, and to the ancient Government, ſhould be burned on the day on which the National Flag ſhould be diſplayed, and the Oath to the Nation taken.

The

The Preſident thanked Brother Thouvenir for his patriotic ardour, and requeſted him to maintain that zeal which formed the glory of every Freeman.

The Aſſembly then roſe, and was cloſed on the Day and Year before mentioned, with Hymns to our Country. In proof of which we have ſigned theſe Preſents, after having heard the ſame read.

(Signed)	F. Ripaud,	Preſident.
Caſtle,	Vreniere,	Secretary.
D'yvon,	Julian,	Tellers.
Debay,	Queſtin,	
Ledale,	Charoix,	Maſters of the
Pombart,	Dompart,	Ceremonies.
Salvador,	Gaudron,	
de Hexias,	Le Grand,	
Aure,	Khodic,	
Denis,	Bernard,	
Menau,	Vincent,	
F. Mariano,	H. Shuhen,	
Etienne,	Fryt,	
A. M'Neil,	Collier,	
Lahaye,	James,	
Fouquer,	Thouvenir.	

On the 8th May 1797 (the 5th Year of the French Republic) after having heard Maſs, the citizens compoſing the French party near Seringapatam aſſembled peaceably, and without weapons, in the church, in conformity to the reſolutions of the Primary Aſſembly, of the 6th inſtant; the Preſident opened the ſitting, by reading the proceedings of the laſt, which we had all ſigned; and a citizen having aſked leave to ſpeak, ſaid:—

"CITIZEN RIPAUD,

"We are filled with gratitude for the good in-"ſtruction which you have given us: you have filled "us with ſatisfaction; receive our acknowledgments, "and adminiſter to us the civic oaths which our bre-"thren the French Republicans have pronounced: "you have enlightened us regarding our rights; but,

"alas!

" alas! we have promiſed nothing to our mother-
" country ſince the revolution; as our hearts are de-
" voted to her, we wiſh to ſwear it."

All the citizens aroſe with acclamations, and ſupported the motion with a burſt of feeling truly patriotic.

Another citizen then demanded to be heard, and requeſted citizen Ripaud to give them ſome form of the laws of equality. " Of what uſe is it," ſaid he, " to ſwear to reſpect the laws? It is neceſſary to have " laws, in order to reſpect them. We live in an " anarchy that muſt make a man of worth ſhudder; " we muſt have laws to controul us."

Citizen Ripaud having quitted the chair, and returned the cap to citizen Contoir, as the moſt ancient in years, demanded to be heard, and ſaid:

" CITIZENS,

" The patriotic zeal which you have ſhewn, fills " me with a joy difficult to be expreſſed. Nothing " can be more ſublime than the ſentiments of joy " which you have manifeſted. Though you are the " the laſt Frenchmen who have ſworn to defend " your country, the ardour you have ſhewn convinces " me, that you will not be the laſt to ſtrike home at " her enemies. Your requeſt is as juſt, as it is law-" ful; in order to be governed by the laws, it is ne-" ceſſary for Frenchmen to ſwear to own no ſuperior " but the law which they have made themſelves. I " have laboured to ſatisfy you, being perſuaded that " I ſhall not meet with ingratitude; the punctual ob-" ſervation of what you are about to ſwear, will form " your happineſs. Can I refuſe you? As I eſteem " and love you, I am ready to aſſiſt you with my " feeble lights."

He then reſumed the chair, and pronounced before the hôtel, and under the national ſtandard, this oath:

" I ſwear, before the portion of the French people " here aſſembled, to ſupport the Republican conſti-" tution, to defend it, and my country, with all my " ſtrength and with all my powers; to ſubmit to the

" laws decreed by the convention, and to thoſe which " we ſhall frame, or to die in arms at my poſt, in the " defence of the ſacred right of a citizen; to live free, " or periſh !"

Upon this the citizens were called upon in ſucceſſion, and pronounced individually the oath, according to the roll.

Citizens Dompard, Contoir, Provoi, Jean, Denis, Glode, Denis, Glode, Denis, Colie, Therie, Paix, Nait, Charles, Goye, Douarette, Bertodiere, Piee, Millet, Thibou, Rouſſelle, Le Heritier, Eyre, Moitie, Chenille, Veroze, Le Cerge, Ouibe, Lafeuil, Queſtin, Colin, Jeannot, Manuelle, Gaſpar, Charrier, Kerodique, Lebeau, Jean, Yvon, Dezonnair, Dachiret, Madrie, Vreniere, Lebœuf, Lebaiſſe, Leroy, Thouvenir, Quelicque, Daine Andre, Govitte, Francagre, Chriſtian, Philippe, Abraham, Marc, D'Etienne, Mainuc, Ouyne, Dele, Le Gran, Dhegodique, Ouilleſame, Mecriſe, Ouillieme, Gaine, Bétenie, Aleſſon, Jacque, L'Aigle, Pierre, Chenille, Francois, Gredin, Eſtienne, Juddicque, Couiſſe, Cholleſſe, Vincent, F. Manuelle, Franciſque Bernard, Joaquim, Godron, Blancher, Manuelle, Joquy, Caſtelle, Manuelle, Gevion, Bourde, Chamitz, Marc, Joſephe, Jeune, Dujon, Lambert, Ouchard, Marianne.

After all the Citizens had taken the oath, and the Preſident had given them the fraternal embrace; he ſaid:

" Citizens,

" The oath which you have juſt pronounced, and " the kiſs which I have given, are thoſe of the whole " French nation. Evil to him who ſhall be perjured! " You are now returned to and reconnected with your " brethren the French, as they are united to you " through my organs: They are your ſupport, as " you are theirs. Remember that your ſtrength will " conſiſt in your Union. That all hatred, all anger, " muſt be annihilated. Henceforward you muſt be- " come a family of brethren. The Love of your " Country muſt be the firſt principle of all your

" actions, then will you be truly worthy of the oath " which you have taken.

" You have requeſted a Form of Laws—Behold it " —You are at liberty to adopt or to reject the " Articles as you may deem proper; but remember, " that thoſe Articles which you may adopt, it will be " beyond your power to infringe, becauſe, by your " adoption, you will have given them the force of " Laws. As the Law has nothing above it, you " ought to deem nothing below you but guilt, and " nothing above you but that Law which is the cha- " racteriſtic of your virtues.——Seeing that it is now " noon, we will adjourn the ſitting until two o'clock " in the afternoon of this day, for the diſcuſſion of " the propoſed Articles of the Law."

Being re-aſſembled at two o'clock, the Preſident announced that the diſcuſſion would begin by reading the firſt Article, which was unanimouſly agreed to.

PRELIMINARY LAW.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT.

To be inflicted by the Council of Diſcipline. The Council of Diſcipline is to be compoſed of ſeven Citizens of all ranks. Four Voices againſt three are ſufficient to warrant the execution of the Law, whether it be for protection or for puniſhment.

THE LAW.

Article 1.—Every Chief who ſhall not execute the Law ſtrictly according to the letter, who ſhall evade or tranſgreſs it, or who ſhall not execute the ſentence pronounced by the Council of Diſcipline, is unworthy of Command. He ſhall be caſhiered, and ſuſpended from all the functions of a Citizen for two Years. In caſe of refractorineſs, he ſhall ſuffer five years confinement in irons, and be held unworthy of all employ.

The ſecond Article was then conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

Article 2.—All Citizens, of whatever rank, muſt pay immediate obedience when called upon by the Law, or be ſubject to forty-eight hours impriſonment, over and above the puniſhment which they may be liable to for the crime committed by them. Reſiſtance ſhall be puniſhed by eight days confinement in irons, and rebellion by a confinement of three months in irons.

The third Article was then conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

Article 3.—No Citizen can be tried but by a regular Council of Diſcipline, and there muſt be two witneſſes to eſtabliſh the crime ſet forth.

The fourth Article was then conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

Article 4.—As the Law has no puniſhments but what are abſolutely neceſſary, every Citizen, in whatever ſituation, muſt obey his ſuperior without reply, or incur the penalty of the Law.

The fifth Article was then conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

Article 5.—A ſuperior who ſhall ill-treat his inferior, ſhall, for the firſt offence, be put in arreſt eight days; for the ſecond, fifteen days; for the third, * two months ſuſpenſion from the ſervice, from command, and from pay.

The ſixth Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article 6.—Every inferior who ſhall not inſtantly obey his ſuperior when commanded by him in the name of the Law, ſhall firſt be puniſhed for the crime of which he may be guilty; and ſecondly, be put in irons forty-eight hours, for his diſobedience to the Law. Should his diſobedience be attended by murmurs, abuſe or threats, the delinquent ſhall be kept in irons for three months.

The ſeventh Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article

* This law has been modified, from two months ſuſpenſion, to eight days in irons.

Article 7.—Every ſuperior who ſhould threaten to ſtrike an inferior, even though he ſhould not execute his threat, ſhall be caſhiered and deprived of the rights of a Citizen for one year.

The eighth Article was next conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

Article 8.—* Every inferior who ſhall threaten to ſtrike his ſuperior, even though he ſhould not execute his threat, ſhall ſuffer one year's impriſonment in irons.

The ninth Article was next conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

Article 9.—Every ſuperior who ſhall ſtrike his inferior, ſhall be confined one year in irons, and ſhall be held unworthy of any civil or military office.

The tenth Article was next conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

Article 10.—Every inferior who ſhall ſtrike or lift his hand againſt his ſuperior, ſhall be condemned to death.

The eleventh Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article 11.—All crimes which are not cognizable by the Council of Diſcipline, and are claſſed under the correctional Police, are to be under the cognizance of the Major Commandant of the Place, who ſhall inflict the puniſhment of twenty-four hours impriſonment for the crimes hereafter ſtated, viz.—1ſt. For offences againſt good manners.—2d. For diſturbing any religious ceremony, and inſulting its miniſters.—3d. Ill language and blows between individuals.—4th. Diſturbance of good order and the public tranquillity, raiſing tumults, and making a noiſe at unſeaſonable hours, without permiſſion.

The twelfth Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article 12.—Every Citizen who ſhall hold unbecoming language on the ſubject of the conſtitution, tending towards royalty or the ancient ſyſtem, ſhall be cited before the Council of Diſcipline, and for the firſt offence

* This law was modified to three months, inſtead of one year.

offence be put in irons for ten days; for the ſecond ſix months, and for the third baniſhed as unworthy of being a Frenchman. Should his deſigns be counter revolutionary, he muſt be put to death.

The thirteenth Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article 13.—Every Citizen who ſhall betray any weakneſs before the Enemy, or who ſhall endeavour to inſpire his fellow Citizens with fear, and prevent their coming to action, ſhall be put to death.

The fourteenth Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article 14.—All Conſpirators and Traitors to their country ſhall be put to death.

The fifteenth Article was next conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

Article 15.—All Trepanners, Enliſters, and Deſerters, aſſiſting the Enemies of the Republic, who may be ſeized, ſhall be put to death.

The ſixteenth Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article 16.—All cowardice or weakneſs in the preſence of the Enemy, which may tend to tarniſh the national glory, ſhall be puniſhed by ten years confinement in chains on the public works. This Law applies to Commanders, Officers, Subalterns, Soldiers, Volunteers, and Sailors.

The ſeventeenth Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article 17.—Every Citizen deſerting his colours in war time, and joining the Enemy, ſhall, when ſeized, be put to death.

The eighteenth Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article 18.—Every Citizen emigrating with his property, ſhall, when ſeized, be condemned to twenty years confinement in chains on the public works.

The nineteenth Article was next conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

Article 19.—Every ſuperior commanding French

Republicans,

Republicans, who ſhall baſely ſurrender to an Enemy, even of ſuperior force, ſhall be put to death; and thoſe under his orders ſhall be puniſhed with all the rigour of the Law.

The twentieth Article was next conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

Article 20.—Every Citizen has the right of convoking the Council of Diſcipline through the Citizen Commandant, without being under the neceſſity of aſſigning his motives for the convocation; and the Commandant muſt comply on the ſpot with ſuch requiſition by a ſingle Citizen, or incur the rigour of the Law himſelf.

The twenty-firſt Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article 21.—Every Citizen who ſhall convoke the Council of Diſcipline, and ſhall not produce proofs or witneſſes in ſupport of the charge, ſhall be confined in fetters eight days.

The twenty-ſecond Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article 22.—Every Citizen who ſhall charge another Citizen with cowardice or knavery, without being able to prove his allegation, ſhall be puniſhed by thirty days confinement in fetters.

When the Council of Diſcipline have formed their deciſion, it muſt be notified to the Commandant (who is never to attend their deliberations) and who is to ſee the ſentence immediately carried into execution; then returning into the hall of audience, all the Citizens compoſing the Council of Diſcipline are to riſe up uncovered, and holding up their hands, the Preſident will ſay aloud:

" We ſwear upon our conſcience and our honour,
" that having ſcrupulouſly adhered in our delibera-
" tions to the rules preſcribed to us by the Law, We
" have found ſuch a one accuſed of ſuch an act, not
" guilty: Or, that we have found him guilty, but
" pardonable: Or, that we find him to have commit-
" ted the act, but that it is not criminal: Or, that
" we

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" we have found him guilty, and that the law con-
" demns him - - - - - - - - - -"

The Judgment of the Council of Diſcipline ſhall be given publickly; every Citizen has a right to be preſent, whilſt behaving with decency and reſpect towards the Laws.

Every military man, of whatever rank, of the troops of the Line, or belonging to the Marine, provided he is not of the ſame Corps as the delinquent, is eligible to become a member of the Council of Diſcipline.

The Council of Diſcipline ſhall be formed as ſoon as the Laws propoſed ſhall have been, by the majority of the votes of the Citizens, eſtabliſhed as exiſting Laws; when every Citizen muſt ſubmit to them without exception. This Council will be renewed every ſix months: it is for the Citizens to be careful in their choice of their Judges.

The aſſembly then proceeded to the nomination of the Members of the Council of Diſcipline; the ballot being cloſed, Ripaud, Vreniere, Queſtin, Jullian, Dachiret, Thouvenir, and Kerodicq, were named by a majority, and accepted the office.

We the Citizens and French Republicans, forming the Party under the orders of Citizen Dompard, having underſtood the propoſed Laws, do voluntarily ſubmit ourſelves to be judged according to them; and to be henceforth governed by the principles and by the Laws of Equality which we have made. In atteſtation of which, we have ſigned theſe regulations, that they may have full force and validity; in the French Camp near Seringapatam, the 16th of May 1797. The fifth Year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

A Citizen demanded leave to ſpeak, and ſaid:

" CITIZENS,

" *I deſire that the infamous White Flag may be burnt,*
" *and that we may ſing the Hymn to our Country, as a*
" *mark of our ſenſe of the happineſs we have enjoyed*
" *this day.*"

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The motion being unanimouſly approved, the Preſident adjourned the Sitting to the following Sunday, the 15th May 1797. *The fifth year of the French Republic, at the concluſion of Maſs.*

(Signed)

Ripaud, Vreniere, Queſtin, Dachiret, Jullian, Kerodicq, Thibeau, Vizer, Thouvenir, Dompard, Bertodiere, Pilardt, Charroix, Moitre, Milleton, Heritier La Vuielle, Dielle, Windell, James, Marc, Mich Dunn, Jacques, Debay, Menaud, Gaudron, Collier Vincent, W. Graham, Bernard, Huite, De Souza Le Dalle, Denis, Caſtel, A. Mc Neil, Pombart, Legrand.

The 15th of May 1797. *(the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.) A memorable day for all the Citizens, forming the French party commanded by Citizen Dompard, ſerving with the Prince Tippoo, the Ally of the Republic, who having obtained his orders by their joint ſolicitations, for hoiſting the National Flag diſplayed it accordingly, at ſix o'clock in the morning, to the ſound of all the Artillery and Muſquetry of the Camp. After this auguſt ceremony, Citizen Ripaud Repreſentative of the French People, with the Prince Tippoo; Citizen Dompard, Commandant; Citizen Vreniere, an Officer; with eight Citizens Artillery men, repaired to the Parade of the City of Seringapatam, where the Citizen Prince waited for them. On their arrival he ordered a Salute of two thouſand three hundred Cannon, five hundred Rockets, and all the Muſquetry; and the Fort of Seringapatam fired five hundred Cannon. The Prince then ſaid to Citizen Ripaud:*

" *Behold my acknowledgment of the Standard of* " *your Country, which is dear to me, and to which I am* " *allied; it ſhall be always ſupported in my Country, as* " *it has been in that of the Republic, my Siſter! Go* " *conclude your feſtival!*"

Citizen Ripaud replied, in ſtating all that his heart ſuggeſted on the gratitude which he felt in thus witneſſing the Prince's friendſhip for the Republic. Citizen Dom

pard alſo declared the ſentiments of his heart, and the aſſurances of friendſhip which all the Citizens of the Camp bore towards the Prince.—They then retired, and proceeded to the Parade, where the Troops and the National Guard waited for them; on their arrival, three ſtandards were brought from the French Hôtel, under a Piquet Guard, and ſilence being obtained, the Tree of Liberty was planted, ſurmounted by the Cap of Equality; and Citizen Ripaud pronounced the following diſcourſe:

" French Citizens! Free Men! My Brethren! " My Friends!

" Well may ye on this day return thanks to Pro- " vidence, and to that benevolent Being, who has " conferred on you the bleſſing to behold the Na- " tional Flag, and the Tree of Liberty ſurmounted " by the Cap of Equality, cheriſhed and adopted by " all free men, by the French Republicans your Bre- " thren, your Supporters, and your Friends.—What " Glory to ye, O Frenchmen, to behold it diſplayed, " reſolved and ſworn to ſupport it, or to die in Arms " in its defence, and that of your Liberty, your " Rights, and what is moſt dear to you, your Coun- " try. O Frenchmen, my Brethren, do ye not feel " with me that pure joy which fills the heart, and " leads you toward thoſe Standards, and that che- " riſhed Tree, which Twenty-five Millions of Men " have, like you, ſworn to maintain. Do ye not " feel, I ſay, that virtuous inclination known alone " to Freemen, which leads you to ſwear that ardent " love characteriſtic of the Republican Warrior. Yes! " dear, a thouſand times dear to my heart; I ſwear " to ſupport thee, O Standard, and thou cheriſhed " Tree, to the laſt drop of my blood, and if I prove " perjured may the Divinity conſume me; may he " annihilate me, if I even harbour the thought. As " ye are the ſole objects of my warmeſt ſentiments, I " ſwear to defend ye, or to die for ye. Yes, I ſwear " it*. Having promiſed ye all the duties which I " owe ye, pardon me, glorious objects, if I proceed

" to

" to pay homage to the Manes of our Brethren who " have periſhed in your defence? What do I ſay? " in ſupporting your Glory.

" What horrors ſeize me! A religious ſenſibility " overawes me! My Knees fail! My Blood freezes! " I behold the ſhades of thouſands of gallant War- " riors, the proud Defenders of their Country, crying " to us for vengeance!

" *I behold the meaſure of barbarity and atrocity filled.* " *O God! I tremble with horror. What? I behold* " *thoſe victims of the ferocious Engliſh, ſawn in pieces* " *between planks. Women, the victims of their bruta-* " *lity, murdered in the ſame moment. O extreme of* " *horror! My hair briſles up! I ſee Babes at the breaſt* " *ſtained with the blood of their unfortunate mothers. I* " *ſee the wretched Infants expiring with the ſame wounds* " *as their unhappy mothers. O extremes of horror and* " *villany, what indignation do ye excite! But be per-* " *ſuaded, unhappy Souls, that we will revenge you.* " *Perfidious and cruel Engliſh, remember there is a God,* " *the avenger of guilt, who inſpires us to waſh out with* " *your blood the atrocity you have committed upon our* " *brethren, and their unfortunate companions. Let thy* " *innocence be thy conſolation, O plaintive ſoul, we ſwear* " *to revenge you. (Yes, I ſwear it.)*

" *Citizens! my Brethren! with what horror the ſup-* " *porters of tyranny ought to fill you. It is thoſe cow-* " *ards, thoſe falſe Frenchmen, who have cauſed all the* " *crimes in France. The Army of La Vendèe, and that* " *of Jeſus, who with the White Flag, and their Lilies,* " *the hoſt in one hand, and the dagger in the other; have,* " *like the infamous Engliſh, aſſaſſinated and maſſacred* " *the boldeſt defenders of your rights. Revenge our* " *Brethren, the victims of their own patriotiſm. Let* " *every thing that has the leaſt relation to the old conſti-* " *tution be burnt on the ſpot. If we cannot be revenged* " *on them, let us be ſo on their cheriſhed Idol, the White* " *Flag. Let them tremble at diſcovering, that in India,* " *in the midſt of the world, there are Republicans who* " *have ſworn to exterminate them. They will tremble*

" *no doubt, at the name alone of Frenchmen. Pale with* " *affright, when they behold them, they will be three-* " *fourths beaten. To accompliſh this, it is neceſſary to* " *poſſeſs the republican virtues, to know how to conquer,* " *or to die for our Country, and to poſſeſs the conduct of* " *Freemen. You, our Commander! It is your duty to* " *watch over our ſafety and our happineſs, and to main-* " *tain our rights; you are no longer to live in an apathy* " *which ill ſuits the new ſtation you fill. You muſt* " *overcome your former habits.—You muſt vanquiſh every* " *fault, and place your happineſs in ſupporting the Laws,* " *in the benevolence of your heart, and in the goodneſs* " *of your mind. You poſſeſs great qualities, and are* " *worthy to be a Republican. Your courage is well* " *known, but you have a weakneſs; get rid of this* " *enemy to yourſelf, endeavour to know your rights, and* " *you will learn, how glorious it is to command your* " *Equals and brave Republicans.*

" I addreſs the Officers, and the Subalterns. " Courage is not alone ſufficient; mildneſs, yet with " the preſervation of reſpect, is requiſite. Though ' you have the happineſs to command your equals, ' the Laws muſt be ſupported, and they imperiouſly ' preſcribe it. You muſt inſtruct yourſelves, and ' your Brethren in arms, as much as poſſible; to ' enable them to defend their Rights, their Liberty, ' and our Country. If you have faults, you muſt ' conquer them, then you will become genuine Re- ' publicans, worthy to command us.

" I addreſs you, ye Defenders of our Country:

" Citizens, If your ſuperiors have duties to fulfil ' towards you, you have not leſs to fulfil towards ' them. You owe them obedience and reſpect. If, " Citizens, you wiſh to become always victorious, it " is by theſe means alone you can attain it. Obe- " dience conſtitutes the glory of a French Republi- " can. You have an important duty to fulfil.

" Proud of being the equals of thoſe who command " you, proud of being free, proud of poſſeſſing a " Flag, and a Tree, which have overthrown all who

" have attacked you, I commit them pure and ſpot-
" leſs into your hands. It will be your glory to pre-
" ſerve that purity. You have juſt ſworn to die for
" them. Call conſtantly to mind that the moſt per-
" fect ſign of your welfare, is the Flag of that Victo-
" rious Nation, which commands and gives Law to
" her Enemies. Thirteen Nations have aſſailed her.
" Eleven of theſe have accepted her Laws or her pro-
" tection. The other two will ſoon ſink under her
" irreſiſtible power. France has ſworn: it is ſuffi-
" cient: ſhe will be obeyed. Her proud Defenders
" are never deaf to her Voice, and are ſubmiſſive and
" reſpectful to her Will. She commands—ſhe ſhall
" be obeyed. Already I behold the ardour which
" poſſeſſes me, communicated to your hearts. How
" ſublime is the voice of our Country. How noble
" is the ardent Love which it inſpires, Great God!
" Yes; thou readeſt in my heart the Glory of this
" day. I am entirely ſatisfied. Oh Frenchmen,
" how happy ye have made me by your love for that
" which is deareſt to my heart, our Country. It is
" diſplayed in your countenances; come with me,
" plant the Tree cheriſhed by us, and by all our
" Brethren. It is the emblem of our conſtitution,
" of our duties, of our rights. May it be ever pre-
" ſent in your remembrance, and you owe it to your-
" ſelves, to call to mind what you owe to your Bre-
" thren.

He (Ripaud) then proceeded to make each Citizen pronounce the Oath, as follows:

" *Citizen, Do you ſwear hatred to all Kings, except*
" *Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious, the Ally of the French*
" *Republic—War againſt all Tyrants, and Love to-*
" *wards your Country, and that of Citizen Tippoo?*"

All exclaimed unanimouſly, " *Yes! We ſwear to live*
" *free or die!*"

During the taking of the Oath, a ſalute of 84 *Cannon was fired, and when it was finiſhed, two Standards were committed to the care of Sepoys who had taken the Oath,*

and that of the Europeans was ſent to the French hotel, under an honorary guard.

The arms were piled, and the people repaired to the Church, where the proceedings of the 8th of the preſent Month were ſigned; they then returned to the Parade, and ſung round the Tree and the Flag, the Hymn to our Country. At the Paſſage, "Holy Patriotic Love," a ſalute of the whole Artillery was fired. The day was paſſed in feſtivity, and the night concluded with a Ball.

In atteſtation of which we have ſigned theſe Preſents, the day and year before mentioned.

(Signed)	Vreniere, Sec.	Ripaud,
	Dompard,	Queſtin,
	Eſſitte,	Major,
	Charroix,	Jullian,
	Querodic,	Scute,
	Gaudron,	Dachiret,
	Pembart,	Thouvenir,
	* *Debay*,	Jacques,
	Vincent,	Menaud,
	Barnard,	Schuhen,
	Lahaye,	Mariano,
	A. De Souſa,	Le Grand,
	Windell,	Collier,
	Caſtel,	Etienne Fabiere.

On the 22d of May 1797 (The fifth year of the French Republic), at ten o'clock in the morning, the Citizens compoſing the French Party, commanded by Citizen Dompard, with Francis Ripaud, Le Dalle, Bompart, *Debay*, Minaud, Citizens of the National Guard, being all aſſembled in the Pariſh Church at the concluſion of High Maſs, in order to be inſtructed in Republican principles, and to deliberate on their rights. The Sitting was opened, and the proceedings of the laſt Sitting were read, which being concluded, the

* This Perſon accompanied the Sultaun's Ambaſſadors to the Mauritius, in January 1798, in the character of Interpreter; reference is made to him in Appendix (A) No. 18, of the tranſlated Perſian Papers, as having been a Witneſs to the Sultaun's conduct, at the ceremony of erecting the National Flag at Seringapatam, on the 15th of May, 1797.

the Preſident deſired to know, if any perſon wiſhed to make remarks upon them; the ſilence which followed being taken as a mark of approbation, they were cloſed and ſigned by each Individual with his name or cuſtomary mark. A Citizen having obtained leave to ſpeak, obſerved, that the Proceedings ſtated, that the Flag was kept by a Guard of honour, that this was not the caſe, but that he deſired it might be ſo. This motion was ſupported unanimouſly, and the Commandant ordered a Guard accordingly.

Another Citizen then requeſted leave to preſent two new Citizens, and that they might be permitted to take the Oath. The Preſident obſerved, that the propoſed Citizens were not verſed in Republican cuſtoms, and that ſome time was neceſſary for their inſtruction; the Aſſembly accordingly granted them eight days.

The Preſident then recommended to the Brethren to live in friendſhip and harmony; and having aſked if any one wiſhed to ſpeak, he adjourned the Sitting to the next Sunday, and it was cloſed by patriotic Hymns. On the day and year before mentioned.

(Signed) Ripaud, Vreniere, Thouvenir, Etienne Fabre, Denis, Le Dale, Pombart, Menaud, Debay, De Souza, Querodicq, Charroix, Gaudron, Francois, Queſtion, Prevoi, Caſtel, Julian, Sentre, Deſenc, Marq. Arch. McNeil, Jacques, Le Grand, N. Vincent, La Haye.

Proceedings of the Primary Aſſembly, held this day the 22d of May 1797 *(the fifth year of the French Republic)* at ten o'clock in the morning, of the Citizens compoſing the French Republican party at Puttan. *(Seringapatam.)*

All being aſſembled at the uſual place of the Sittings, at the concluſion of high maſs in the pariſh church, peaceably and without weapons, to deliberate and to learn their rights, the Preſident opening the Sitting by reading the proceedings of the 29th May: the lecture being finiſhed, the Preſident put the

queſtion whether it ſhould be cloſed, which being done, a Citizen demanded to be heard, declaring that he ſpoke only to be inſtructed. " What, ſaid he, " Citizens, is it on the benediction of the Standards " that the Commandant ſhall be abſent; ought he not " to ſwear to preſerve them pure and ſpotleſs; ought he " not to be the firſt amongſt us to exhibit the republican " reſolution to live free or to die; and is this the day " on which his duties are to be performed by proxy. " Is it not rather the ſeeds of ancient habits ſtill fer- " menting in him. Is ſuch the conduct by which he " is to lead us to happineſs and to glory, or to ſink us " again in that anarchy from which we emerged but " yeſterday !"

The Citizens applauded the ſpeaker, and ſhewed a proper indignation, when the voice of the Preſident at once awakened in them a ſenſe of their error, in condemning a Citizen unheard: he ſaid, that like themſelves he had felt ſome indignation at the conduct of the Commandant; that in the conviction of reclaiming him, he had wiſhed to aſcertain the cauſe, and had found him laid on his bed: their minds then reſumed their ordinary courſe.

The Preſident pronounced a diſcourſe on Republican manners; on the relaxation from principles; on the diſorder and anarchy which had aſſumed an air of controlling the Republican principles.

Every Citizen applauded his diſcourſe. The oath was adminiſtered to two Citizens, Antony Joſeph and Francis de Eſcavaille, who took their places. The Citizen Marck being come to take the oath, was referred to the eighth day, that his admiſſion might be duly deliberated.

On a call to order by the Preſident, of thoſe Citizens who had attended the debates in arms, and diſobeyed the orders of a ſuperior officer, which none but Citizens ignorant of their privileges could be guilty of. Citizen Thouvenir confeſſed his fault, ſtating that it proceeded from his ignorance, and ſhould not again occur.

The

The whole Aſſembly, feeling the propriety of this conduct, in the avowal of a fault for the purpoſe of ſelf correction, and giving a leſſon of virtue to fellow Citizens, applauded highly an acknowledgment ſo truly Republican.

The Sitting was cloſed by patriotic hymns, and adjourned to the following Sunday, for a lecture on the laws and conſtitutional principles; and taking into conſideration the general intereſts, and improving the condition of the poor, ſhould there be any ſuch. Decreed the day and year before mentioned.

F. RIPAUD.

Collier,	Jacpuere,	Dachiret,
Gaudron,	A. Mc Niell.	Sentre,
Le Grand,	Pombart,	Jullian,
Barnard,	J. Caſtel,	Le Dale,
Shuhen,	M. Dunn,	Thouvenir,
Windell,	Querodicq.	Lahaye,
Charrier,	Vincent,	Mark.
Menaud,	W. Graham,	

On the 4th of June, 1797. (The fifth year of the French Republic) at the requiſition of Citizen Le Grand, the Council was aſſembled at half an hour paſt ſeven in the morning, when the Preſident having learned the motive for their convocation, made his report thereupon to the Council, who having deliberated, referred Citizen Le Grand to the proviſions of the 11th article of the Law, as the miſdemeanor in queſtion was in no way cognizable by the Council; by whom theſe preſents are ſigned at the hour, day and year before mentioned.

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(III.)

Extract of Letter from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, to the Governor General in Council of Bengal; dated 18th June 1798.

WE take the earlieſt opportunity of acquainting you, that we have received information from His Majeſty's miniſters, that a very large armament of ſhips, troops, military ſtores, &c. &c. has been lately fitted out at Toulon, and that it ſailed from thence on the 19th ult. Although the ultimate object of this armament has not been aſcertained, it is not improbable, from many circumſtances that have tranſpired, and from the ſpirit of daring adventure, by which the French have been actuated during the preſent war, that its deſtination may be for India, either (having firſt taken poſſeſſion of Egypt) by way of the Red Sea, down the coaſt of that ſea; or even perhaps by the Black Sea, or by Buſſora; His Majeſty's miniſters have therefore informed us, that immediate meaſures will be taken for a conſiderable augmentation of the European force in the Eaſt Indies: You may therefore expect, that not leſs than four thouſand ſeaſoned and diſciplined troops, and perhaps a larger number, may be ſent to the Company's ſettlements with all poſſible expedition, part of which will, we truſt, reach India not many months after the receipt of this diſpatch.

Should the expedition, notwithſtanding the meaſures taken by His Majeſty's government to intercept and defeat it in the Mediterranean, reach Egypt, and be deſtined for India by either of the routes we have mentioned, a part of His Majeſty's fleet, conſiſting of two men of war, and probably a ſloop, now under diſpatch for India, will be ordered to be ſtationed in the ſtraits of Babelmandel, and in the Gulph of Perſia, for the purpoſe of intercepting any force that may be proceeding to India that way.

A copy of a proclamation iſſued at the Mauritius in the month of March laſt, has been already tranſ-

mitted

mitted to our ſeveral preſidencies by Mr. Pringle, the Company's agent at the Cape of Good Hope. We are unable to judge whether this proclamation be in reality what its import declares it to be, and Tippoo has really conceived any hoſtile deſigns againſt the Britiſh empire in India, or intended merely as a feint, with a view to embroil us with that prince. Our reſpective governments will of courſe have taken ſuch precautionary meaſures in conſequence as appeared to them neceſſary, and applicable to exiſting circumſtances.

Our empire in the Eaſt has ever been an object of jealouſy to the French, and we know that their former government entertained ſanguine hopes of being able to reach India by a ſhorter paſſage than round the Cape of Good Hope, and we have no doubt that the preſent government would riſk a great deal, and even adopt meaſures of a moſt enterprizing and uncommon nature, for the chance of reducing, if not annihilating, the Britiſh power and conſequence in that quarter of the world. To effect this, without the aid and previous concert of one of the Indian powers, ſeems almoſt impoſſible, and would ſcarcely be attempted. In the preſent ſituation of India, Tippoo appears the fitteſt inſtrument to be employed in the furtherance of ſuch ambitious projects.

It is highly improbable that Tippoo ſhould have entered into any league with the French, without ſome apparent preparation on his part of an hoſtile nature in furtherance of their deſigns. If ſuch therefore ſhall have been the caſe, it would be neither prudent nor politic to wait for actual hoſtilities on his part. We therefore recommend, that if you ſhall not have adopted the neceſſary meaſures for bringing Tippoo to a ſatisfactory explanation before the receipt of this diſpatch, that you ſhould immediately take the proper ſteps for ſo doing, accompanying this enquiry with ſuch a diſpoſition of your force as may give effect to it; and ſhould you judge, either from his anſwers, or from the ſteps he is taking, that his deſigns

are ſuch as the French proclamation repreſents, and that he is making preparations to act hoſtilely againſt us, we think it will be more adviſeable not to wait for ſuch an attack, but to take the moſt immediate and moſt deciſive meaſures to carry our arms into our enemy's country, not failing at the ſame time to make known to the Powers in alliance with us the neceſſity of ſuch meaſures, and that we have not in view a wanton attack upon our inveterate enemy with a deſign to augment our own power, but a neceſſary and juſtifiable defence of our own poſſeſſions, and calling upon them for the aſſiſtance they are under engagements to furniſh us.

But although we have thus recommended energy, firmneſs, and deciſion, in your conduct towards Tippoo, we rely upon your uſing the latitude allowed you in the preceding paragraph with the utmoſt diſcretion, that we may not be involved in a war in India without the moſt inevitable neceſſity, of which neceſſity we leave you to be the ſole judges. And as it is impoſſible for us to conjecture, ſhould either the proclamation circulated at the Mauritius be founded, or the force now in the Mediterranean be really deſtined for India, what meaſures the implacable revenge and raſh enterprize of the French may induce them to undertake againſt the Britiſh power in India; we can only exhort our ſeveral governments to be conſtantly upon their guard, and watchful againſt ſurprize, by not only keeping the troops in perfect order for action, and our forts and garriſons in conſtant preparation of defence, but if it ſhall appear neceſſary, by encouraging military aſſociations amongſt our civil ſervants and others, as in this country, which may be prepared to act on any emergency; and in carefully keeping in view every channel through which it may be poſſible for France to get an European force out to India, and taking precautionary meaſures to prevent it.

We have tranſmitted copies of this diſpatch to our governments of Madras and Bombay.

(IV.)

Copy of a Circular Letter from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to the Governments in India; dated the 26th November 1798.

OUR Letter to you of the 18th June laſt, incloſed a copy of our orders to the Governor General in council of the ſame date, relative to the expedition from Toulon under General Buonaparte; and directing your obedience thereto, ſo far as ſhould reſpect your Preſidency.

Our ſubſequent advices of July and Auguſt, will have informed you of the appointment of Mr. Jones to reſide at the court of the Pacha of Bagdat, as well as of the objects of his miſſion; and of the reinforcements already ſent and now ſending out to India.

Since the date of our letter of June laſt, above alluded to, the landing of Buonaparte in Egypt has been fully confirmed; and although, by the glorious victory of Admiral Nelſon over the French fleet near Alexandria, and the oppoſition made to their progreſs through Egypt by the Arabs under the authority of the Porte, the deſigns of the French have been conſiderably impeded; yet if, contrary to our hopes and expectations, he ſhould be able to eſtabliſh himſelf in Egypt, we cannot but ſtill be under apprehenſions for the ſafety of our Indian poſſeſſions. Theſe apprehenſions are conſiderably increaſed in conſequence of ſome hints lately ſuggeſted by the right honourable Henry Dundas, that, if the French ſhould be able to ſubdue Egypt, and to eſtabliſh their authority in that country, it is likely their next progreſſive meaſure would be to ſecure the communication of the Red Sea with the Gulph of Cambay, at the narrow Straits of Babelmandel; and, if in their power, to detach a ſufficient force to take poſſeſſion of the iſland of Perim, ſituate between the two points which include thoſe Straits.

The poſſeſſion of this ſtation will be of the greateſt importance

importance to the French, in ſecuring the advantages they propoſe to themſelves in the conqueſt of Egypt; and conſequently it is well deſerving of the utmoſt vigilance and exertion on the part of Great Britain, to defeat any plan they may entertain to get it into their hands. If we ſhould ſucceed in making ourſelves maſters of that iſland, it would be impoſſible, in the firſt inſtance, for any ſhips to paſs the Straits againſt a ſuperior naval force ſtationed there. It may then be ſecured and fortified, by the application of ſuch materials as its ſituation may afford, for completing its permanent defence, and for effectually commanding the channels through which ſhips muſt paſs to the Indian ocean.

We underſtand that the iſland of Perim is a low rocky ſubſtance, about five miles in length and two in breadth; that it poſſeſſes a good harbour; that the channel which divides it from the African coaſt, though fourteen or fifteen miles acroſs, is but little frequented, on account of the numerous rocks and ſhoals which obſtruct it, inſomuch as to render it neceſſary for veſſels that do attempt it, to ſteer cloſe under the weſtern point of the iſland; and that the extreme breadth of the other channel is leſs than two leagues, and that this ſpace cannot be navigable, nor the deep water every where at ſo great a diſtance from the iſland, as to be out of the reach of its batteries, whether erected on the ſhore, or on artificial projections within the ſea, if ſuch ſhould be found neceſſary to the entire command of the paſſage.

We have entered thus fully into detail, to ſhew the importance of taking poſſeſſion of the iſland of Perim without delay; nor is diſpatch alone neceſſary, but ſecrecy is equally indiſpenſable, as it is not improbable that proviſional meaſures have been taken by the French to aſſemble ſome veſſels of burthen at the port of Suez, to co-operate, in whatever way their ſervices may be wanted, with the primary expedition, and if the deſign were known, they would detach a force at all hazards to ſecure the firſt poſſeſſion of it.

Mr. Secretary Dundas has further informed us, that although the commanders of His Majeſty's fleets in India, have already been directed to uſe every effort in their power to fruſtrate the deſigns of the French in the expedition under Buonaparte, yet ſpecial orders will be ſent out to the commander in chief of his Majeſty's naval force in the Indian ſeas, as ſoon as poſſible to detach to the Straits of Babelmandel ſuch a force, as, according to the information he ſhall have received, he may judge ſufficient for the ſervice, in the inſtructions to take poſſeſſion of the iſland of Perim, by whatever power it may be occupied at the time.

The importance of the meaſure we have thus pointed out, will enſure your moſt cordial endeavours in promoting the ſame by every means within your power. The ſecurity of our moſt valuable poſſeſſions in India, if not our very exiſtence there, depends upon defeating the preſent formidable and inveterate deſign of the French againſt thoſe poſſeſſions.

(V.)

ABSTRACT RETURN of TROOPS that marched for the Myſore Country from the Coromandel Coaſt; taken from the Monthly Returns of the Corps in the Adjutant General's Office, for the Month of February 1799.

CORPS.	Non-commiſſioned, Drums, Rank and File.	TOTAL.
19th Regiment Light Dragoons	430	
25th - - - - - - - - -	454	
		884
1ſt - - Native Cavalry - -	439	
2d - - - - - - - - - -	422	
3d - - - - - - - - - -	437	
4th - - - - - - - - -	453	
		1,751
Total Cavalry -		2,635

CORPS.	Non-commiſſioned, Drums, Rank and File.	TOTAL.
Two Companies Bengal Artillery	139	
1ſt Battalion Artillery - - -	148	
2d - - - - - - - - - - -	321	
Total Artillery -		608
12th Regiment Foot - - -	693	
33d - - - - - - - - -	879	
73d - - - - - - - - -	746	
74th - - - - - - - - -	789	
Scotch Brigade - - - - -	559	
Swiſs Regiment - - - - -	715	
Total European Infantry -		4,381
1ſt Battalion, 1ſt Regiment Native Infantry - - - - -	963	
2d - - 3d - - - - -	1,023	
2d - - 5th - - - - -	1,080	
1ſt - - 6th - - - - -	1,012	
1ſt Battalion 8th Regiment, Native Infantry - - - - -	910	
2d - - 9th - - - - -	821	
1ſt - - 12th - - - - -	795	
2d - - 12th - - - - -	1,034	
Three Battalions, Bengal Volunteers	3,057	
Total Native Infantry -		10,695
Gun Laſcars - - - - - -	1,483	
Pioneers - - - - - - -	1,000	
Total Gun Laſcars and Pioneers		2,483

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT.	Non-commiſſioned, Drums, Rank and File.
Cavalry	2,635
Artillery	608
European Infantry	4,381
Native Infantry	10,695
Total Fighting Men	18,319
Laſcars and Pioneers	2,483
Grand Total	20,802

DETACHMENT under the Command of Colonel ROBERTS.

CORPS.	Non-commiſſioned, Drums, Rank and File.	TOTAL.
1 Company Bengal Artillery	57	
1 - - - Coaſt	85	
		142
1ſt Battalion, 10th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry	993	
2d - 10th	1,008	
2d - 2d Coaſt Native Infantry	1,051	
2d - 4th	998	
1ſt - 11th	989	
2d - 11th	1,037	
		6,076
Companies of Gun Laſcars		318
Total		6,536

(Signed) JOHN BRATHWAITE,
Maj. Gen.

(VI.)

GENERAL RETURN of the TROOPS belonging to the Presidency of Bombay, composing the Army assembled for Field Service.—Lieutenant General JAMES STUART, Commander in Chief.—Head Quarters, Cananore, 11th February 1799.

CORPS.		Commanded by	Rank and File Europeans	Rank and File, Natives.	Total Fighting Men, Europeans.	Total Fighting Men, Natives.	TOTAL Fighting Men.
Detachment of Artillery, and Lascars attached - - - - -		Lt. Col. Lawnan	137	314	166	344	
Detachment of Engineers - - - - - - - - - - - -		Col. Sartorius - -	—	—	7		
Right Native Brigade, commanded by Lt. Col. Montresor - - -	1st Battalion, 2d Regiment, N. S. -	Major Lawrence	—	584	—	653	
	1st - - 4th - - - - - - -	Major Disney - -	—	600	—	672	
	1st - - 3d - - - - - - -	Lt. Col. Inignam	—	599	—	663	
Center or European Brigade, commanded by Lt. Col. Dunlop - -	His Majesty's 75th Regiment Foot	Major Forties -	200	—	223		
	Honourable Company's E. Regiment Foot - - - - - - - - - -	Major Fyfe - -	467	—	528		
	His Majesty's 77th Regiment Foot	Major Spry - -	618	—	693		
Left Native Brigade, commanded by Lt. Col. Wiseman - - - -	2d Battalion, 3d Regiment, N. I. with Detachment of 1st or 9th Battalion - - - - - - - -	Lt. Col. Home -	—	639	—	717	
	1st Battalion, 5th Regiment, N. I.	Major Paterson -	—	593	—	663	
	2d Battalion, 2d Regiment, N. I.	Lt. Col. Marshall	—	597	—	675	
Pioneers Corps - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		Capt, B. Moncriff	—	390	—	416	
		Total - -	1,422	4,316	1,617	4,803	6,420

(Signed) ROBT. GORDON,
Adjutant General.

(VII.)

COPY of a LETTER from Lieutenant General STUART to the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL; dated 8th March, 1799.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of MORNINGTON, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

1. I had the honour to addreſs your Lordſhip on the 20th ultimo; and having marched from Cananore on the following day, agreeably to my intimation of that date, I arrived at the top of Pondiacherrum Gaut on the 25th of the ſame month.

2. I informed your Lordſhip it was my intention to aſſume a defenſive poſition cloſe to the frontiers; and there await, in conformity to General Harris's inſtructions, under date the 24th of December, his further orders.

In purſuance of this plan I moved the corps ſucceſſively forward, and placed them in ſuch ſituations as might enable me moſt promptly to form the propoſed junction with the principal army.

3. On the 2d inſtant the right brigade, conſiſting of three native battalions, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Montreſor, took up their ground at Seedaſeer, the boundary of the Coorga country, and about ſeven miles diſtant from Periapatam.

The main body of the army, with the park and proviſions, remained at Seedapore and Ahmootenaar; the firſt eight miles, and the latter twelve, from the advanced poſition.

4. It may be neceſſary to inform your Lordſhip, that I was in ſome meaſure compelled, from the nature of the country, which is every where covered with thick Jungles, to place the army in ſeveral diviſions; but I had a further view in occupying the poſt at Seedaſeer, in order to preſerve a more ready communication with General Harris, as this was the only ſpot from whence

the

the ſignals eſtabliſhed between the two armies could be obſerved. Although I had no reaſon to apprehend any immediate attack, I thought it adviſable to adopt the precaution of encamping the corps at ſuch ſhort diſtances, as would either enable me to move without much loſs of time, into the enemy's territory, or to ſupport, if occaſion ſhould require it, any quarter that might ſtand in need of aſſiſtance.

5. In the courſe of the morning of the 5th, an extenſive encampment was unexpectedly obſerved to be forming on this ſide the fort of Periapatam. This circumſtance was diſcovered at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as the enemy were taking up their ground, by a party of obſervation, on the ſummit of the high hill of Seedaſeer, which commands a view of the Myſore almoſt to the environs of Seringapatam. Before the evening this encampment aſſumed a very formidable appearance, and covered a great extent of ground; we were able to count from 3 to 400 tents; amongſt the number ſome of large dimenſions were diſtinguiſhed, and particularly one of a green colour, that ſeemed to denote the preſence of the Sultaun. However much the probability of this circumſtance might be ſtrengthened by the reſpectable appearance of the encampment, it was contradicted by the evidence of two Hircarrahs, who had recently arrived from Seringapatam. Theſe men generally reported, that Tippoo had marched, with all his forces, on the 20th ultimo, to oppoſe the progreſs of the Madras army; and that the Benky Nabob commanded the only force in the field that remained in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam. This force was repreſented to be encamped at Canniambaddy, and to conſiſt of 5,000 Piadas, or irregular Infantry, who were ſaid to be intended as a covering party to 7,000 Benjaries, and directed to bring as much proviſions as they could collect about Periapatam to the capital.

6. In this ſtate of uncertainty I thought it prudent to reinforce Lieutenant Colonel Montreſor's brigade with an additional battalion of ſepoys, and waited for

more correct intelligence, which I expected hourly, to act with the whole of my forces, as affairs might render it neceſſary. On the morning of the 6th, Major General Hartley went forward to reconnoitre; and at break of day, from the hill of obſervation, the whole of the enemy's army was diſcovered to be in motion; but their movements were ſo well concealed by the woodineſs of the country, and the hazineſs of the atmoſphere, that it was impoſſible to aſcertain their object; nor, in fact, was this diſcovered until they had penetrated a conſiderable way into the Jungle, and commenced an attack upon our Line, which happened between the hours of nine and ten.

7. The enemy pierced through the Jungles with ſuch ſecrecy and expedition, that they attacked the rear and the front of our line almoſt at the ſame inſtant. This diſpatch prevented more than three of our corps being engaged, as the fourth, which was poſted two miles and a half in the rear, was unable to form a junction, from the enemy having cut in between them and Seedaſeer. The communication was effectually obſtructed by a column, which, according to the reports of our priſoners, conſiſted of upwards of 5,000 men, under the command of Baber Jung.

8. Fortunately, before the enemy had accompliſhed their purpoſe, Major General Hartley had time to apprize me of their attack, and remained himſelf to give any aſſiſtance that might be neceſſary. The beſt poſition was aſſumed for repulſing the enemy; and in this alarming ſituation the corps defended themſelves with ſo much reſolution, that the Sultaun's troops were unable to make any impreſſion. The brigade was on every ſide completely ſurrounded, and had to contend againſt a vaſt diſparity of numbers, beſides other diſcouraging circumſtances.

9. As ſoon as I received intelligence of the perilous ſituation of the right brigade, I marched to their aſſiſtance, with the two flank companies of His Majeſty's 75th regiment, and the whole of the 77th. I arrived about half paſt two in ſight of the diviſion

of the enemy, who had penetrated into the rear, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the great road leading to Seedaſeer. The engagement laſted nearly half an hour, when, after a ſmart fire of muſquetry on both ſides, the enemy were completely routed, and fled with precipitation through the Jungles, to regain their column, which ſtill continued the attack in front. On arriving at Lieutenant Colonel Montreſor's poſt, I found his men exhauſted with fatigue, and their ammunition almoſt expended. At 20 minutes paſt three the enemy retreated in all directions.

10. For this deciſive, and, I hope your Lordſhip will allow, brilliant ſucceſs, conſidering the ſmall number of troops who engaged, under very great diſadvantages, probably the flower of Tippoo Sultaun's army, I feel myſelf peculiarly indebted to the judicious diſpoſitions for defence made by General Hartley. He embraced the opportunity of obſerving the motions of the enemy from the hill I have above-mentioned, and was thus enabled to adviſe Lieutenant Colonel Montreſor of the beſt method for defeating them. I beg leave alſo to inform your Lordſhip, that my beſt thanks are due to Lieutenant Colonel Montreſor, for his very active exertions; and to the officers and men, including the Artillery of his brigade, for their gallant and ſteady behaviour throughout the whole of this arduous affair. Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, and the European Diviſion under his command, are likewiſe entitled to my particular approbation, for their ſpirited conduct, which finally routed the enemy.

11. Our loſs on this occaſion is far leſs than could reaſonably have been expected.

12. It was impoſſible to aſcertain the exact loſs ſuſtained by the enemy, but it muſt have been heavy, as in the courſe of ſo long an action they were often expoſed in crowds to the fire of grape ſhot, and vollies of muſquetry.

Several men of diſtinction were killed, and ſome wounded officers have been made priſoners. Mozan Khan, Bhuſkſhy, and the commander of a Kutcherry,

is the priſoner of the greateſt rank who has fallen wounded into our hands; but concurring reports ſtate, that Meer Ghofar is amongſt the ſlain.

13. As the arrival of General Harris at Seringapatam, will not happen at ſo early a period as he firſt intended, the immediate poſſeſſion of the poſt of Seedaſere was no longer an object of ſuch conſequence, and to retain it while Tippoo continued in force at Periapatam became an affair of ſerious difficulty. The ſecrecy and expedition with which he had planned his late enterprize, and the correct intelligence that the leaders of his columns appeared to have obtained of the private routs through the Coorga Jungles, led to an opinion that he would not remain ſatisfied with this abortive attempt, but might endeavour to penetrate by another direction to the ſouthward, ſtill more open than the paſſage of Seedaſere, where he would only be oppoſed by Coorgs. This conſideration derived a greater weight, as if he ſucceeded in forcing this entrance it would throw him into our rear, and put him in all probability in poſſeſſion of the great depôt of rice collected by the Coorga Rajah. Theſe motives have induced me to relinquiſh the poſt of Seedaſere, and to collect the whole of my force at this place. I have accordingly made a diſpoſition, either to defend my poſition againſt the Sultaun, if he ſhould again venture to attack it, or to move in defence of any part of the Coorga Rajah's territories that the enemy may threaten, provided it ſhall endanger our magazine of proviſions; otherwiſe I ſhall remain on the defenſive, until I receive advice from General Harris.

14. Since the action of the 6th, the enemy have continued in their camp at Periapatam, nor have I any intelligence either of the Sultaun's deſigns, or of the motives that induced him to undertake his preſent enterprize. It is not likely that he will remain longer in this neighbourhood than after he receives intelligence of General Harris having entered the Myſore. As my communication with General Harris is become inſecure, I muſt take the liberty of requeſting your

Lordſhip

Lordſhip to inform him of ſuch part of theſe particulars as may appear to you neceſſary.

I have the honour to ſubſcribe myſelf, moſt reſpectfully,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble Servant,

Head Quarters,
Seedapore, 8th March, 1799.

(Signed) J. STUART.

P.S. By ſome priſoners who have been juſt now brought in by the Coorga Rajah's people, I am informed that the loſs of the enemy was very great, and that many men of the firſt diſtinction fell. They mention Seyed or Meer Ghofar and the Benky Nabob, who led the center attack, among the killed. It is added, however, that the Sultaun is collecting more forces, and is determined to make a ſecond attack.

(Signed) J. STUART.

(VIII.)

COPY of a LETTER from the COMMANDER in CHIEF to the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated Seringapatam, 7th May, 1799.

My Lord,

On the 4th inſtant I had the honour to addreſs to your Lordſhip an haſty note, containing, in few words, the ſum of our ſucceſs, which I have now to report more in detail.

The fire of our batteries, which began to batter in breach on the 30th April, had on the evening of the 3d inſtant ſo much deſtroyed the walls againſt which it was directed, that the arrangement was then made for aſſaulting the place on the following day, when the breach was reported practicable; the troops intended to be employed were ſtationed in the trenches early in the morning of the 4th, that no extraordinary movement might lead the enemy to expect the aſſault,

which I had determined to make in the heat of the day, as the time beſt calculated to enſure ſucceſs, as their troops would then be leaſt prepared to oppoſe us.

Ten flank companies of Europeans, taken from thoſe regiments neceſſarily left to guard our camp and out-poſts, followed by the 12th, 33d, 73d, and 74th regiments, and three corps of grenadier ſepoys, taken from the troops of the three Preſidencies, with 200 of His Highneſs the Nizam's troops, formed the party for the aſſault, accompanied by 100 of the artillery, and the corps of pioneers, and ſupported in the trenches by the battalion companies of the regiment de Meuron, and four battalions of Madras ſepoys. Colonel Sherbrooke, and Lieutenant Colonels Dunlop, Dalrymple, Gardiner, and Mignan, commanded the ſeveral flank corps; and Major General Baird was entruſted with the direction of this important ſervice.

At one o'clock the troops moved from the trenches, croſſed the rocky bed of the cavery, under an extremely heavy fire, paſſed the glacis and ditch, and aſcended the breaches in the ſauſſe braye and rampart of the fort, ſurmounting in the moſt gallant manner, every obſtacle which the difficulty of the paſſage, and the reſiſtance of the enemy, preſented to oppoſe their progreſs. Major General Baird had divided his force for the purpoſe of clearing the ramparts to the right and left. One diviſion was commanded by Colonel Sherbrooke, the other by Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop: the latter was diſabled in the breach; but both corps, although ſtrongly oppoſed, were completely ſucceſsful. Reſiſtance continued to be made from the palace of Tippoo for ſome time after all firing had ceaſed from the works: two of his ſons were there, who, on aſſurance of ſafety, ſurrendered to the troops ſurrounding them; and guards were placed for the protection of the family, moſt of whom were in the palace. It was ſoon after reported that Tippoo Sultaun had fallen; Syed Saheb, Meer Saduc, Syed Go-

far, and many other of his chiefs, were alſo ſlain. Meaſures were immediately adopted to ſtop the confuſion, at firſt unavoidable in a city ſtrongly garriſoned, crowded with inhabitants, and their property in ruins from the fire of a numerous artillery, and taken by aſſault. The Princes were removed to camp.

It appeared to Major General Baird ſo important to aſcertain the fate of the Sultaun, that he cauſed immediate ſearch to be made for his body, which, after much difficulty, was found late in the evening in one of the gates, under a heap of the ſlain, and ſoon after placed in the palace. The corpſe was the next day recognized by the family, and interred with the honours due to his rank in the mauſoleum of his father.

The ſtrength of the fort is ſuch, both from its natural poſition and the ſtupendous works by which it is ſurrounded, that all the exertions of the brave troops who attacked it, in whoſe praiſe it is impoſſible to ſay too much, were required to place it in our hands. Of the merits of the army, I have expreſſed my opinion in orders, a copy of which I have the honour to encloſe; and I truſt your Lordſhip will point out their ſervices to the favourable notice of their King and Country.

I am ſorry to add, that on collecting the returns of our loſs, it is found to have been much heavier than I had at firſt imagined.

On the 5th inſtant, Abdul Khalic, the elder of the Princes, formerly hoſtages with Lord Cornwallis, ſurrendered himſelf at our out-poſts, demanding protection; Kerim Saib, the brother of Tippoo, had before ſought refuge with Meer Allum Behauder. A Cowl Namah was yeſterday diſpatched to Futteh Hyder, the eldeſt ſon of Tippoo, inviting him to join his brothers; Purneah and Meer Kummer Odeen Khan, have alſo been ſummoned to Seringapatam; no anſwers have yet been received, but I expect them ſhortly, as their families are in the fort.

This moment Ali Reza, formerly one of the Va-

keels from Tippoo Sultaun to Lord Cornwallis, has arrived from Meer Kummer Odeen Khan, to aſk my orders for 4,000 horſe, now under his command; Ali Reza was commiſſioned to declare, that Meer Kummer Odeen would make no conditions, but rely on the generoſity of the Engliſh.

Monſieur Chapuy and moſt of the French are priſoners; they have commiſſions from the French Government.

Seringapatam,
7th May 1799.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.

ABSTRACT of a RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, at the Aſſault of Seringapatam on the 4th of May 1799.

Europeans Killed.—Two Captains, ſix Lieutenants, three Serjeants, one Drummer, fifty-eight rank and file.

Ditto Wounded.—One Lieutenant Colonel, four Captains, eight Lieutenants, three Enſigns, two Conductors, twelve Serjeants, five Drummers, and two hundred and twenty-eight rank and file.

Ditto Miſſing.—One Serjeant, and three rank and file.

Natives Killed.—Thirteen rank and file.

Ditto Wounded.—One Jemidar, two Drummers, and thirty-one rank and file.

Ditto Miſſing.—Two rank and file.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded on the Aſſault.

Killed.

Lieutenant Mather, of the 75th, and Captain Owen, of the 77th flank companies; Lieutenant Lalor, of the 73d, Lieutenants Farquhar, Prendergraſt, Hill, and Shawe, of the 74th; Captain Cormick, of the pioneers.

Wounded.

Lieutenants Turner, Broughton, and Skelton, of the 75th; Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop and Lieutenant Lawrence of the 77th; Lieutenant Webb, of the Bombay regiment; Captain Lardy and Lieutenant Matthews of the Meuron regiment flank companies; Lieutenant Shawe, of the 76th, ſerving with the 12th; Captain Macleod, Lieutenant Thomas, Enſigns Autil and Guthrie of the 73d; Captain Caldwell, of the Engineers, and Captain Preſcott of the Artillery.

COPY of GENERAL ORDERS; dated Camp at Seringapatam, 5th May, 1799.

The Commander in Chief congratulates the gallant army which he has the honour to command, on the conqueſt of yeſterday; the effects ariſing from the attainment of ſuch an acquiſition as far exceed the preſent limits of detail, as the unremitting zeal, labour, and unparalleled valour of the troops ſurpaſs his power of praiſe: for ſervices, ſo incalculable in their conſequences, he muſt conſider the army as well entitled to the applauſe and gratitude of their Country at large.

While Lieutenant General Harris ſincerely laments the loſs ſuſtained in the valuable officers and men who fell in the attack, he cannot omit to return his thanks in the warmeſt terms to Major General Baird, for the decided and able manner in which he conducted the aſſault, and for the humane meaſures which he ſubſequently adopted for preſerving order and regularity in the place. He requeſts that Major General Baird will communicate to the officers and men, who on that great occaſion acted under his command, the high ſenſe he muſt entertain of their atchievements and merits.

The Commander in Chief requeſts, that Colonel Gent and the corps of Engineers, under his orders, will accept his thanks for their unremitting exertions in conducting the duties of that very important de-

partment; and his beſt acknowledgements are due to Major Beatſon, for the eſſential aſſiſtance given to this branch of the ſervice by the conſtant exertion of his ability and zeal.

The merits of the Artillery corps are ſo ſtrongly expreſſed by the effects of their fire, that the Commander in Chief can only deſire Colonel Smith to aſſure the officers and men of the excellent corps under his command, that he feels moſt fully their claim to approbation.

In thus publickly expreſſing his ſenſe of their good conduct, the Commander in Chief finds himſelf called upon to notice, in a moſt particular manner, the exertion of Captain Dowſe, and his corps of pioneers, which during the preſent ſervice have been equally marked by unremitting labour, and the ability with which that labour was applied.

On referring to the progreſs of the ſiege, ſo many occaſions have occurred for applauſe to the troops, that it is difficult to particularize individual merit; but the gallant manner in which Lieutenant Colonel Shaw, the Honourable Colonel Welleſly, Lieutenant Colonel Moneypenny, the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel St. John, Major Mac Donald, Major Skelby, and Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, conducted the attacks on the ſeveral out-works and poſts of the enemy, demands to be recorded; and the very ſpirited attack led by Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, of His Majeſty's 74th regiment, which tended ſo greatly to ſecure the poſition our troops had attained in the enemy's works on the 26th ultimo, claims the ſtrongeſt approbation of the Commander in Chief.

The important part taken by the Bombay army ſince the commencement of the ſiege, in all the operations which led to its honourable concluſion, has been ſuch as well ſuſtains its long-eſtabliſhed reputation. The gallant manner in which the poſt at the village of Agrar was ſeized by the force under Colonel Hart, the ability diſplayed in directing the fire of the batteries eſtabliſhed there, the vigour with which

every attack of the enemy on the out-poſts of that army was repulſed, and the ſpirit ſhewn in the aſſault of the breach by the corps led by Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, are points of particular notice, for which the Commander in Chief requeſts Lieutenant General Stuart will offer his beſt thanks to the officers and troops employed.

Lieutenant General Harris truſts, that Lieutenant General Stuart will excuſe his thus publicly expreſſing his ſenſe of the cordial co-operation and aſſiſtance received from him during the preſent ſervice; in the courſe of which he has ever found it difficult to ſeparate the ſentiments of his public duty from the warmeſt feelings of his private friendſhip.

EXTRACT from GENERAL ORDERS, dated Seringapatam, 8th May 1799.

Lieutenant General Harris has particular pleaſure in publiſhing to the army the following Extract of a Report * tranſmitted to him yeſterday by Major General Baird, as it places in a diſtinguiſhed point of view the merit of an officer on the very important occaſion referred to, whoſe general gallantry and good conduct, ſince he has ſerved with this army, have not failed to recommend him ſtrongly to the Commander in Chief.

" If, where all behaved nobly, it is proper to men-
" tion individual merits, I know no man ſo juſtly
" entitled to praiſe as Colonel Sherbrooke, to whoſe
" exertions I feel myſelf much indebted for the ſuc-
" ceſs of the attack."

(True Copies)
(Signed) P. A. AGNEW,
Military Secretary.

(A true Copy)
J. WEBBE,
Secretary to Government.

* The whole of this Report has been ſince received, and is hereunto annexed.

COPY of a GENERAL ORDER by GOVERNMENT; dated 15th May 1799.

G. O. By Government.

Fort St. George, 15th May 1799.

The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, having this day received from the Commander in Chief of the Allied Army in the field, the official details of the glorious and decisive victory obtained at Seringapatam on the 4th May, offers his cordial thanks and sincere congratulations to the Commander in Chief, and to all the officers and men composing the gallant army which atchieved the capture of the capital of Mysore on that memorable day.

His Lordship views with admiration the consummate judgment with which the assault was planned, the unequalled rapidity, animation, and skill with which it was executed, and the humanity which distinguished its final success.

Under the favour of Providence, and the justice of our cause, the established character of the army had inspired an early confidence, that the war, in which we were engaged, would be brought to a speedy, prosperous, and honourable issue.

But the events of the 4th May, while they have surpassed even the sanguine expectations of the Governor General in Council, have raised the reputation of the British arms in India to a degree of splendour and glory unrivalled in the military history of this quarter of the globe, and seldom approached in any part of the world.

The lustre of this victory can be equalled only by the substantial advantages which it promises to establish, by restoring the peace and safety of the British possessions in India on a durable foundation of genuine security.

The Governor General in Council reflects with pride, satisfaction, and gratitude, that in this arduous crisis the spirit and exertion of our Indian army have kept pace with those of our countrymen at home;

and that in India, as in Europe, Great Britain has found, in the malevolent deſigns of her enemies, an increaſing ſource of her own proſperity, fame, and power.

(By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council)

(Signed) J. WEBBE,
Sec. to Government.

(A true Copy) J. WEBBE,
Sec. to Government.

(IX.)

To Lieutenant GENERAL HARRIS, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

HAVING, in obedience to your orders, taken the command of the troops ordered for the aſſault of the fort of Seringapatam, conſiſting of a corps of ſix companies of European Flankers, from the Bombay army under Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop; a corps of four companies of European Flankers, from the Scotch Brigade; and the regiment de Muron, under Colonel Sherbrook; His Majeſty's 12th, 33d, 73d, and 74th regiments; ten companies of Bengal Sepoy Flankers, under Lieutenant Colonel Gardiner; eight companies of Coaſt Sepoy Flankers, under Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple; ſix companies of Bombay Flankers, under Lieutenant Colonel Mignan; one hundred artillerymen, with a proportion of Gun Laſcars, under Major Bell; the European and Native Pioneers, under Captain Dowſe; amounting, as per incloſed return of men actually under arms at the aſſault, to

Europeans - - - - -	2,494
Natives - - - - - -	1,182
Total - -	4,376

I have now the honour to report to you the meaſures I took to ſecure the ſucceſs of the important ob-

ject entruſted to me, and the reſult, and to incloſe a return of the killed and wounded on the aſſault.

Having received your inſtructions to make the capture of the ramparts my firſt object, as the force under my command was not deemed ſufficient to aſſault the ramparts and town at the ſame time, when defended by Tippoo's whole army, I directed Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, with ſix companies of European Bombay Flankers, ſupported by His Majeſty's 12th and 33d regiments, and ten companies of Bengal Sepoy Flankers, with fifty artillery-men, to aſſault the north rampart, and to puſh on with the European flank companies, until he met the ſouth attack under Colonel Sherbrook, conſiſting of the flank companies of the Scotch Brigade and regiment de Muron, reinforced by the grenadier companies of His Majeſty's 73d and 74th regiments, in conſequence of the vigorous reſiſtance there was reaſon to apprehend at the ſeveral heavy batteries on the ſouth ſide of the fort, and ſupported by His Majeſty's 73d and 74th regiments, eight companies of Coaſt Native, and ſix companies of Bombay Native Flankers, with fifty artillery-men, when the whole were directed to form on the eaſt face, until arrangements were made for the attack of ſuch of the cavaliers as might not already have been ſeized, or for proceeding to the attack of the body of the place, if, with the force remaining, ſuch a meaſure ſhould be deemed adviſable.

The aſſault commenced, in obedience to your orders, at one P. M.

Colonels Sherbrook and Dunlop were directed on no account to quit the inner rampart, previous to their junction, for any other object than that of ſeizing on the cavaliers in the neighbourhood of their reſpective attacks, and to loſe no time in regaining their ſituations on the ramparts, as ſoon as that object ſhould be attained; and every cavalier or poſt on the ramparts which it might be deemed eſſential to ſecure, were immediately to be occupied by a battalion company or companies from the ſupporting European regiments,

ſo that the whole of the ground once captured might be ſecured, and the flankers on their junction be in full force to follow up their ſucceſs, by an attack on any of the cavaliers which had not fallen in their way, or by aſſault on the body of the town, and the palace of the Sultaun. In the ſucceſs of every part of this plan my warmeſt wiſhes were gratified; the whole of the ramparts, and every cavalier in the fort, were, in a vigorous aſſault of a few hours, in the poſſeſſion of our troops, who were too well acquainted with the value of their conqueſt, to render their retaining it againſt the whole of Tippoo's army at all doubtful. The place, therefore, being ſo ſecurely our own, I was not anxious, by an immediate attack on the palace, to bring on a freſh and unneceſſary ſlaughter; and indeed the exhauſted ſtate of the gallant flankers, rendered it expedient for me to halt a ſhort time before I proceeded to the attack of the palace, which, if Tippoo was in it, there was every reaſon to ſuppoſe, would be, if poſſible, as gallantly defended as attacked. During this halt, two battalions of Sepoys arrived, and truſting by this time the Sultaun would ſee how fruitleſs any further reſiſtance muſt prove, I requeſted Major Allen, Deputy Quarter Maſter General, who had juſt arrived from camp, and who, from his knowledge of the language, was well qualified to execute the duty, to proceed with a flag of truce to the palace, and offer cowl to Tippoo Sultaun, and every perſon in his palace, on his immediate and unconditional ſurrender of himſelf and family to me, at the ſame time informing him, if there was the ſmalleſt heſitation in accepting this offer, that an immediate aſſault on the palace would take place, and every man in it be put to the ſword. The grenadiers, and part of the 12th regiment under Major Craigue, with the 2d battalion 9th regiment of Sepoys, accompanied Major Allen, to put this threat into immediate execution, if neceſſary; and I prepared the flankers, now a little recovered from their fatigues, to follow to the attack of the palace, on the firſt ſignal of hoſtilities having re-commenced, for the firing had

had ceaſed on all ſides for upwards of an hour. In the mean time, I received intelligence from one of the priſoners, of whom I cauſed enquiry to be made, as to the place where the Engliſh ſoldiers, who had been taken in the different aſſaults on the enemy's out-poſts during the ſiege, were confined; that they had all been put to death about ten days before in the moſt barbarous manner, by having nails driven through their ſculls.

On this I immediately advanced with the flankers of the 74th regiment, and the light infantry and remaining part of the 12th regiment; reſolved, if cowl had not already been granted, and the dreadful accounts of the fate of our fellow ſoldiers were confirmed, to ſacrifice the tyrant to their manes. On reaching the palace, Major Allen came out to me, and informed me he had been with Tippoo's two youngeſt ſons, who were ignorant where their Father was, but were diſpoſed to ſurrender themſelves and palace, on a promiſe of protection. Anxious, if poſſible, to diſcover Tippoo, who, I had been informed, was certainly in the palace, I heſitated to agree to their conditions, unleſs they would inform me where their Father was, and threatened to ſearch the moſt ſecret receſſes of the palace if he was not inſtantly produced; but not being able to learn from them where the Sultaun was, and wiſhing to get them out of the fort before it was dark, after giving them every aſſurance of protection and kind treatment, I ſent them off to you under charge of Lieutenant Colonel Agnew, your public Secretary, and Captain Marriott, your Aid de Camp, eſcorted by the light infantry company of His Majeſty's 33d regiment. The palace was then taken poſſeſſion of without oppoſition. I then proceeded to the ſearch of the palace, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe and Major Allen; taking care, however, to avoid the Zenana, round which I had poſted a ſufficient force, to make the Sultaun's eſcape from it impracticable. In the palace we found a man, who, on being ſeverely threatened, ſaid, that the Sultaun was killed in at-

tempting to paſs the northern ſally-port, and offered to conduct us to the body: we accordingly proceeded thither; and under a ſlaughtered heap of ſeveral hundreds, many of whom were men of conſequence in his ſervice, had the pleaſure to diſcover the body of the Sultaun; he had been ſhot through the head and body, and was quite dead. I cauſed him immediately to be put into a palanquin, and conveyed to the palace; where the body was identified by ſome of the principal men, who had fallen into our hands, and by two of the eunuchs belonging to his Haram.

I now proceeded to give ſuch protection to the inhabitants as was in my power, and although it was by this time dark, as I have heard no complaints of outrage or inſult being offered to any, I think I may venture to ſay, the natives of India will be ſatisfied that the Britiſh ſoldiers are not more brave than they are humane.

Early the next morning Abdul Caulic, the ſecond ſon of Tippoo, and the elder of the two, who were delivered as hoſtages to Lord Cornwallis at the concluſion of laſt war, was met by Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple, coming from the iſland to deliver himſelf up; he was immediately aſſured of protection, and the moſt liberal treatment, and I went to meet him, to ſhew him how much ſatisfied I was with the confidence he placed in us, when the means of eſcape were perfectly in his power.

Having been led to expect you in the fort yeſterday morning, I waited with Abdul Caulic, to deliver him into your hands, but on being relieved by Colonel Welleſley, I proceeded with him to camp, and delivered him over to you.

I perceive in the general orders of yeſterday, that no mention is made of Colonel Sherbrook; this I preſume is owing to that order being publiſhed before I had time to make my report to you of the conduct of the troops under my command on the aſſault, which was highly exemplary throughout, and if, when all behaved nobly, it is proper to mention individual

merit, I know no man ſo juſtly entitled to praiſe as Colonel Sherbrook, to whoſe exertions I feel myſelf much indebted for the ſucceſs of the attack.

I make no doubt Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, who commanded a party of equal force with that of Colonel Sherbrook, would have merited equal praiſe for his exertions, had he not moſt unfortunately been diſabled by a wound very early in the aſſault, a circumſtance I moſt ſincerely regretted, as from the well-known character of that officer, and the clear manner in which he underſtood the inſtructions I gave him relative to the attack he was to lead, I felt the greateſt confidence in the ſucceſs of that attack.

I have the honour to be,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) DAVID BAIRD,
Major General.

Camp, Seringapatam,
6th May 1799.

APPENDIX:

BEING THE

Tranſlations of Official Documents relative to the Negotiations carried on by TIPPOO SULTAUN with the FRENCH NATION, and other Foreign States, for Purpoſes hoſtile to the Britiſh Nation, prior to the Commencement of the War, between the Engliſh and that Prince, in February 1799;—

First printed by Order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council for all the Forces and Affairs of the Engliſh Nation in the Eaſt Indies, &c. &c. at Fort St. George, 1ſt of Auguſt 1799.

The PAPERS herein recorded, are arranged under the following Heads:

APPENDIX (A.)

Extract from a Minute of the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated 12th of Auguſt 1798; containing a detailed account of the information which the Governor General had received of the meaſures adopted by *Tippoo Sultaun*, for the purpoſe of forming an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the *French* againſt the *Britiſh* Empire in *India*; with the arguments and concluſions drawn by the Governor General from that information.—This extract is followed by Tranſlations from authentic Papers in the PERSIAN LANGUAGE, found in the Palace of *Seringapatam*, after the capture of that fortreſs on the 4th of May 1799, confirming the Facts ſtated in the above-mentioned extract, and containing a detail of the meaſures purſued by *Tippoo Sultaun* for the purpoſe of obtaining the co-operation of the French, and of exciting *Zemaun Shah*, the Grand Seignior, and the King of *Perſia*, to join him in a war againſt the *Engliſh*:—Comprehending the period from *March* 1797 to *February* 1799, incluſive.

APPENDIX (B.)

Tranſlations of Papers in the FRENCH LANGUAGE relating to the negotiations of *Tippoo Sultaun* with the *French*; found in the Palace of *Seringapatam*.—To which is added, a Tranſlation of a letter from a Frenchman in the ſervice of *Tippoo Sultaun*, named *François Ripaud*, addreſſed to the Sultaun, and dated 23d May 1797; proving that a correſpondence had ſubſiſted between *Tippoo Sultaun* and *M. Raymond*, commander of the *French* army in the ſervice of his Highneſs the Nizam at *Hyderabad*.—To theſe are added, atteſted Tranſlations of two intercepted Letters from General *Buonaparte*, one addreſſed to *Tippoo Sultaun*, aſſuring him of military ſuccours, and the other to the Shereef of *Mecca*.

APPENDIX (C.)

CORRESPONDENCE between *Tippoo Sultaun* and the Government General, containing Tranſlations of authentic copies of the letters which paſſed between the two governments from the 7th of March 1798, to the 22d of February 1799.—To this are added, the declaration of the Right Honourable the Governor General in council, on behalf of the Honourable the *Eaſt India* Company, and the Allies of the ſaid company, their Highneſſes the Nizam and the Peiſhwah, under date the 22d of February 1799; and a tranſlation of the copy of a letter, forwarded by *Tippoo Sultaun* to the Right Honourable the Governor General, as his reply to a letter from the Grand Seignior to the Sultaun's addreſs; of which a tranſlation likewiſe appears in the courſe of the correſpondence.

APPENDIX (D.)

Letters with incloſures from the Governor General to the Court of Directors, dated Auguſt 1799, ſtating the diſtribution of the Captured Property found at *Seringapatam*.

N. B. For a more explicit *Title or Contents* of the above Papers, ſee the *General Index*.

APPENDIX (A.)

EXTRACT from the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL's *MINUTE in the Secret Department, dated the 12th of Auguſt* 1798.

THE firſt regular authentication of the Proclamation, which I received, was contained in the Letter from Lord Macartney of 28th March, and in that from Sir Hugh Chriſtian of the ſame date, received on the 18th of June. It could now no longer be doubted, that the Proclamation actually had been iſſued by the Governor General of the Iſle of France. Whatever may have been the motives of Monſieur Malartic in this tranſaction, the object of Tippoo Sultaun was always plain and clear, although, fortunately for our intereſts, his ſucceſs has not yet been anſwerable to the extent of his deſign. Of the object of that deſign I ſoon poſſeſſed ample proof, ariſing from the beſt evidence which the nature of the caſe could admit. In the firſt place it appeared, by the general tenor of the letters from the Cape, as well as by every public account which had been given of the tranſaction, to be an undiſputed fact, that Tippoo diſpatched two Ambaſſadors to the Iſle of France, and that the Proclamation in queſtion was publiſhed ſubſequent to their arrival, and during their reſidence in that iſland. Theſe facts would perhaps have been ſufficient, without further enquiry, to warrant a ſtrong preſumption, that this Proclamation, purporting to declare the object of the Embaſſy, muſt have been framed with the conſent and knowledge of the Ambaſſadors of Tippoo then on the ſpot, and muſt have correſponded with their inſtructions from their Sovereign, whoſe orders they would ſcarcely have ventured to exceed in a matter of ſuch ſerious conſequence as the concluſion of an alliance offenſive and defenſive with the French. In order, however, to obtain the moſt accurate information with reſpect to the circumſtances attending the reception of the Embaſſy, the publication of the Proclamation, and the conduct of the Ambaſſadors, I examined upon oath ſome reſpectable perſons, who were preſent in the Iſle of France during the reſidence of the Ambaſſadors at Port Nord Oueſt; from the concurrent teſtimony of theſe perſons, ſince corroborated by intelligence from various quarters, I obtained a connected account of the whole tranſaction.

Tippoo diſpatched two Ambaſſadors, who embarked at Mangalore for the Iſle of France, and arrived there at the cloſe of the Month of January 1798. They hoiſted Tippoo's colours upon entering the harbour of Port Nord Oueſt, were received publicly and formally by the French Government, with every circumſtance of diſtinction and reſpect, and were entertained during their continuance on the Iſland at the public expence. Previouſly to their arrival, no idea or rumour exiſted

in the Iſland of any aid to be furniſhed to Tippoo by the French, or of any proſpect of a war between him and the Company. The ſecond day after the arrival of the Ambaſſadors an advertiſement was publiſhed of the ſame purport as the Proclamation, and immediately afterwards, the Proclamation was fixed up in the moſt public places, and circulated through the Town. The Ambaſſadors (far from proteſting againſt the matter or ſtyle of the Proclamation) held without reſerve in the moſt * public manner the ſame language which it contains with reſpect to the offenſive war to be commenced againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India; they even ſuffered the Proclamation to be publicly diſtributed at the place of their reſidence. In conſequence of theſe circumſtances, an univerſal belief prevailed in the Iſland, that Tippoo would make an immediate attack upon the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India; which opinion had gained ſo much force, that the perſons who gave this evidence, and all thoſe who arrived at that period in India from the Iſle of France, expected to find us at war with Tippoo. The Ambaſſadors were preſent in the Iſland, when the French Government proceeded to act under the Proclamation in queſtion, and they aided and aſſiſted the execution of it, by making promiſes in the name of Tippoo for the purpoſe of inducing Recruits to enliſt; they propoſed to levy men to any practicable extent, ſtating their powers to be unlimited with reſpect to the numbers of the force to be raiſed. The Ambaſſadors aided and aſſiſted in the levy of 150 Officers and Privates for the ſervice of Tippoo, under the terms and for the purpoſes ſtated in the Proclamation. Few of the Officers are of any experience or ſkill, and the Privates are the refuſe of the democratic rabble of the Iſland: ſome of them are volunteers, others were taken from the priſons and compelled to embark, ſeveral of them are Coffrees, and people of half caſt. With ſuch of theſe troops as were volunteers, the Ambaſſadors entered into ſeveral ſtipulations and engagements in the name of Tippoo.

On the 7th of March 1798, the Ambaſſadors embarked on board the French frigate La Prenceuſe, together with the force thus raiſed, and they publicly declared an intention of proceeding to the Iſle of Bourbon, with the hope of obtaining more recruits for the ſame ſervice.

The Proclamation therefore originated in the arrival of the Ambaſſadors at the Iſle of France, was diſtributed by their agents,

* Although the Ambaſſadors on their firſt arrival at the Mauritius were very ſolicitous, according to the tenor of their inſtructions (vide No. 10, and narrative of Haſſen Alli, No. 18.) to keep the object of their miſſion ſecret, yet when the Government neglected this precaution, and gave them a public reception, the conduct of the Ambaſſadors became equally public, and the object of their miſſion equally undiſguiſed.

agents, was avowed in every part by their own public declaration, and finally was executed according to its tenor by their perſonal aſſiſtance and co-operation.

The Proclamation itſelf furniſhes the moſt powerful internal evidence of the concurrence of the Ambaſſadors in all its eſſential parts; the principal facts ſtated therein are:

" That Tippoo Sultaun, through two Ambaſſadors diſpatched " for the purpoſe to the Iſle of France, had addreſſed letters to " the Colonial Aſſembly of the Iſle of France, to all the Gene- " rals employed there, and to the Executive Directory of " France, and had made the following propoſitions:

1ſt. " That he deſired to form an alliance, offenſive and de- " fenſive, with the French; and offered to maintain at his ex- " pence, during the continuance of the war in India, whatever " troops ſhould be furniſhed by the French, and to ſupply (with " the exception of certain ſtores) every neceſſary for carrying " on the War.

2d. " That he had given aſſurances, that all his preparations " were already completed; and that the Generals and Officers " would find every thing neceſſary for carrying on a ſpecies of " war, to which Europeans have not been accuſtomed in their " conteſts with the Native Powers in India.

3d. " That he only waited for the ſuccour of France to de- " clare war againſt the Engliſh, and that it was his ardent deſire " to expel the Engliſh from India."

Upon the ground of theſe facts, the Proclamation recommends a general levy of men for the ſervice of Tippoo, and it concludes by aſſuring " All the citizens who ſhall enliſt, that " Tippoo will give them an advantageous rate of pay and al- " lowances, which will be fixed by his Ambaſſadors, who will " alſo engage, in the name of their Sovereign, that the French- " men who ſhall have enliſted in his army, ſhall never be de- " tained there, after they ſhall have expreſſed a deſire of re- " turning to their native country."

The avowed purpoſe of this Proclamation is to acquaint the Inhabitants of the Iſland, with the propoſitions made by Tippoo Sultaun through his Ambaſſadors on the ſpot. It enumerates thoſe propoſitions with a particularity of detail, which could never have been hazarded in the preſence of the Ambaſſadors, if the facts ſtated had not been correctly true, or if the propoſitions enumerated had varied in ſubſtance from thoſe communicated by the Ambaſſadors under the orders of their Sovereign. But the laſt paragraph of the Proclamation, connected with the conduct of the Ambaſſadors as already deſcribed, eſtabliſhes in the cleareſt manner their participation in the whole tranſaction. That paragraph contains a direct reference to the Power of the Ambaſſadors, and engages on their behalf that they ſhall enter

into certain ſtipulations, in the name of their Sovereign, with reſpect to the pay and final diſcharge of ſuch French ſubjects as ſhall enliſt in his Army under the conditions of the Proclamation. The accounts which I have received from the Iſle of France concur in ſtating, that the Ambaſſadors openly acted under this part of the Proclamation, and in the name of Tippoo entered into engagements and ſtipulations with the Recruits according to the aſſurances ſpecified in the Proclamation. Monſieur Dubuc, now Maſter Attendant at Mangalore, ſtated to one of the witneſſes whom I examined, the whole ſubſtance of the engagements which had paſſed perſonally between him and the Ambaſſadors, all of which engagements referred immediately to Tippoo's intention of commencing war upon the Company with the aid of the French force, then about to be levied. It appears, from the evidence which I have collected, that the Ambaſſadors had not brought to the Iſle of France a ſupply of Treaſure ſufficient for advancing Bounty Money to the Recruits: it was ſtated that an apprehenſion of the Engliſh cruizers had prevented the embarkation of Treaſure for this purpoſe, and no doubt was entertained, that if the Ambaſſadors had been better provided with money, they might have raiſed a much greater number of men, who refuſed to engage on the mere ſecurity of promiſes in the name of Tippoo.

The Ambaſſadors, together with the force thus collected during the time of their miſſion in the Iſle of France, landed from the frigate La Preneuſe, at Mangalore, on the 26th of April, 1798. Accounts vary with reſpect to the exact number of the force landed; the moſt probable are, that it did not exceed two hundred perſons. Tippoo (far from manifeſting the leaſt ſymptom of diſapprobation of the conduct of his Ambaſſadors in any part of the tranſaction) formally received them, and the Officers and leading Perſons ſo landed, with public marks of honour and diſtinction: one of his Ambaſſadors reſided for ſome time with the French Recruits in a fortreſs near Mangalore, and the Sultaun has admitted the whole levy of officers and men into his ſervice.

Referring, therefore, to the conduct of the Ambaſſadors in the Iſle of France, to their arrival at Mangalore with the force levied in conſequence of their Miſſion, and finally, to the reception of the Ambaſſadors and of the French Recruits by Tippoo Sultaun, the following concluſions appeared to me to be incontrovertibly eſtabliſhed:

Firſt. That the Ambaſſadors, diſpatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the Government of the Iſle of France, propoſed to that Government an alliance offenſive and defenſive againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India, which alliance was accepted by

that Government, and its acceptance formally notified by a public Proclamation *.

Secondly. That the Ambaſſadors were charged with Letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France, which Letters were ſtated to contain the ſame propoſition, and that the Ambaſſadors delivered thoſe Letters to the Governor General of the Iſle of France, for the purpoſe of tranſmiſſion to France.

Thirdly. That the Ambaſſadors, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, gave public aſſurances that he had actually completed the neceſſary preparations for commencing immediate hoſtilities, and that he only waited the arrival of ſuccour from the French to declare war againſt the Company, for the expreſs purpoſe of expelling the Britiſh Nation from India.

Fourthly. That the Ambaſſadors demanded unlimited military ſuccour from the French, and levied a military force in the Iſle of France, with the declared object of commencing immediate war againſt the Britiſh Nation in India.

Fifthly. That this force has been actually landed in Tippoo's country, and publicly admitted into his ſervice with ſignal marks of approbation, and that the Ambaſſadors have been received with ſimilar diſtinction.

Sixthly. That Tippoo Sultaun (by receiving with public marks of approbation his Ambaſſadors, who had concluded in his name an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the French; and by admitting into his ſervice the military force raiſed for effecting the objects of that alliance) has perſonally ratified the engagements contained in the Proclamation of the Governor General of the Iſle of France, and has proceeded to act under thoſe engagements conformably to the tenor of that Proclamation.

Seventhly. That although the ſuccour actually received by Tippoo Sultaun, under his offenſive alliance with the French, is inconſiderable, yet the tenor of the Proclamation, the propoſition made to the French Government for unlimited military aid, and the declarations of the Ambaſſadors, prove, that it was the intention of Tippoo Sultaun, to receive into his ſervice the largeſt force which he could obtain, for the purpoſe of commencing a War of aggreſſion againſt the Company in India.

* Although it appears, from No. 18, that the Government of the Iſle of France did not actually enter into a formal Treaty of defenſive and offenſive Alliance with the Ambaſſadors, by executing regular engagements, yet they adopted the more decided meaſure of ſending all the troops they could raiſe, and of promiſing more for the aid of Tippoo Sultaun, with a view to the expreſs object of that Alliance, and with the ſame view they diſpatched his Letters to France, and aſſured him that the Alliance would there be formally concluded.

Having thus entered into offenſive and defenſive engagements with the enemy; having proceeded to collect, in conjunction with the Enemy, a force openly deſtined to act againſt the Poſſeſſions of the Company; having avowed through his public Ambaſſadors that he has completed his preparations of War for the expreſs purpoſe of attempting the entire ſubverſion of the Britiſh Empire in India, and having declared that he only waits the effectual ſuccour of the French to proſecute offenſive operations, Tippoo Sultaun has violated the Treaties of Peace and Friendſhip ſubſiſting between him and the Company, and has committed an act of direct hoſtility againſt the Britiſh Government in India.

Before I proceed to apply the principles of the Law of Nations to the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, it appeared proper to enquire, what had been the conduct of the Company towards him for ſome years paſt, and whether he had received any provocation to juſtify ot to palliate his late proceedings?

Since the concluſion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, the Britiſh Governments in India have uniformly conducted themſelves towards Tippoo Sultaun, not only with the moſt exact attention to the principles of moderation, juſtice, and good faith, but have endeavoured by every practicable means to conciliate his confidence, and to mitigate his vindictive ſpirit. Some differences have occaſionally ariſen with reſpect to the Boundaries of his Territory bordering upon the confines of our Poſſeſſions on the Coaſt of Malabar; but the records of all the Britiſh Governments in India will ſhew, that they have always manifeſted the utmoſt anxiety to promote the amicable adjuſtment of every doubtful or diſputed point, and that Tippoo Sultaun has received the moſt unequivocal proofs of the conſtant diſpoſition of the Company to acknowledge and confirm all his juſt rights, and to remove every cauſe of jealouſy, which might tend to interrupt the continuance of Peace.

The Servants of the Company in India, have not however been ignorant of the implacable ſentiments of revenge, which he has preſerved without abatement ſince the hour of his laſt defeat. It has always been well underſtood, that Tippoo Sultaun's reſentment was not to be appeaſed by any conciliatory advances on our part, nor by any other means than the recovery of his loſt power, the diſgrace of the Britiſh Arms, and the ruin of the Britiſh Intereſts in India. With ſuch views, it was expected that he would eagerly embrace the firſt favourable occaſion of ſtriking a blow againſt our Poſſeſſions; and his intrigues at the Courts of Hydrabad and Poonah, together with his embaſſy to Zemaun Shah, (although managed with ſuch a degree of caution as to avoid the appearance of di-

rect acts of aggreſſion) were ſufficient indications of an hoſtile mind. But none of theſe circumſtances have in any degree affected the conduct of the Company's Servants towards him. The Correſpondence between him and the late Governor General, and the Letters from Bombay on the ſubject of the Diſtrict of Wynaad, furniſh ample proofs of a ſincere deſire to bring that queſtion to a fair iſſue, "*With the conſent* "*and knowledge of both Parties*," according to the tenor of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Seringapatam. I appeal to the Letter which I diſpatched to him ſoon after my arrival in Bengal, propoſing an amicable adjuſtment of the ſame queſtion, as well as of his recent claims upon certain parts of the Diſtrict of Coorga, for a teſtimony of the pacific ſpirit which has marked my firſt communication with him; although perhaps a leſs mild repreſentation might have been juſtified by his unwarrantable precipitation in ſtationing a military force on the frontier of Coorga, before he had made any trial of the preſcribed and regular channels of negotiation. Tippoo Sultaun cannot therefore alledge even the pretext of a grievance, to palliate the character of his recent acts; he has indeed alledged none, but has continually profeſſed the moſt ſincere deſire to maintain the relations of amity and peace with the Company. In his letters to Sir John Shore (written a ſhort time before the return of the Myſorean Ambaſſadors from the Iſle of France, and received in Fort William on the 26th of April 1798, the day on which the French force landed at Mangalore) Tippoo declares, "That his friendly heart is "diſpoſed to pay every regard to truth and juſtice, and to "ſtrengthen the foundations of harmony and concord eſtabliſhed "between the two States." And he ſignifies his deſire that "Sir John Shore would impreſs Lord Mornington with a ſenſe "of the friendſhip and unanimity ſo firmly ſubſiſting between "the two States."

This is not the language of hoſtility, nor even of diſcontent. From what diſpoſition in the friendly heart of Tippoo theſe amicable profeſſions have proceeded, how they are connected with a regard to truth and juſtice, or calculated to ſtrengthen the foundations of harmony and concord, and to impreſs me with a ſenſe of the Sultaun's friendſhip, can now admit of no queſtion; ſince it is now proved, that theſe letters were written at the very moment when Tippoo was in anxious expectation of the hourly arrival of that military ſuccour, which he had ſolicited from the Enemy, for the expreſs purpoſe of commencing a war of aggreſſion againſt the Company's poſſeſſions.

The motive therefore of Tippoo Sultaun was no other, than that avowed in his correſpondence with the Enemy, and pub-

liſhed

liſhed under the eyes of his own Ambaſſadors, "*an ardent deſire* "*to expel the Britiſh nation from India.*"

It appears highly probable, that he was inſtigated by the promiſes and exhortations of the Government of France (whoſe emiſſaries have reached his councils) to haſten the execution of a project, in which every conſideration of intereſt, and every ſentiment of paſſion, would induce the French to embark with a degree of zeal, ardour, and rancour, not inferior to his own.

The importance of theſe poſſeſſions to all the moſt valuable intereſts of Great Britain, has pointed the particular attention of the Government of France to the deſtruction of our empire in India. The proſperity of our ſettlements in India has long been the primary and undiſguiſed object of the jealouſy of France, avowed by all her miniſters in every negotiation, and by all her rulers in every ſtage of her innumerable revolutions. Tippoo therefore might reaſonably hope, that if the ceſſation of hoſtilities on the continent of Europe ſhould at any time enable the French Directory to turn their views to the diſturbance of the peace of India, ſuch an adventure would be amongſt the earlieſt of their operations.

The concluſion of a peace upon the continent of Europe may have appeared both to Tippoo and to the French, to offer a favourable opportunity for the proſecution of their joint deſign. The premature diſcloſure of this deſign, may perhaps be imputed rather to the policy of M. Malartic, than to the imprudence of Tippoo. Whether the ſcope of that policy was to involve us in a war with Tippoo, or to expoſe his treachery to our view, is yet a matter of doubt; but, whatever circumſtances occaſioned the premature diſcloſure of the deſign, whether the deſign was wiſely or raſhly conceived?—Whether it has partially ſucceeded, or entirely failed?—are queſtions, the ſolution of which in no degree affects the offenſive nature of an aggreſſion ſo unprovoked, and of a violation of faith ſo flagrant and unqualified. The hiſtory of the world ſcarcely furniſhes an inſtance, in which any two powers have united in confederacy or alliance preciſely with the ſame motives. The party propoſing an offenſive alliance againſt the Company, cannot be abſolved from the conſequences of ſuch an act, by any apparent or real indifference in the party accepting ſuch a propoſal; the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun therefore cannot be correctly eſtimated by reference to the ſuppoſed motives of Monſieur Malartic.

From the application of the acknowledged principles of the law of nations to the facts of this caſe, I formed my judgment of the rights of the Company, and of my own duties, with reference to the aggreſſion of Tippoo. The courſe

of reaſoning which I purſued, may be ſtated in the following manner:

The rights of States, applicable to every caſe of conteſt with foreign power, are created and limited by the neceſſity of preſerving the public ſafety; this neceſſity is the foundation of the reciprocal claim of all nations, to explanation of ſuſpicious or ambiguous conduct, to reparation for injuries done, and to ſecurity againſt injuries intended.

In any of theſe caſes, when juſt ſatisfaction has been denied, or from the evident nature of circumſtances cannot otherwiſe be obtained, it is the undoubted right of the injured party to reſort to arms for the vindication of the public ſafety; and in ſuch a conjuncture, the right of the ſtate becomes the duty of the government, unleſs ſome material conſideration of the public intereſt ſhould forbid the attempt.

If the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun had been of a nature which could be termed ambiguous or ſuſpicious; if he had merely increaſed his force beyond his ordinary eſtabliſhment, or had ſtationed it in ſome poſition on our confines, or on thoſe of our Allies, which might juſtify jealouſy or alarm; if he had renewed his ſecret intrigues at the Courts of Hyderabad, Poonah, and Cabul, or even if he had entered into any negotiation with France, of which the object was at all obſcure; it might be our duty to reſort, in the firſt inſtance, to his conſtruction of proceedings, which, being of a doubtful character, might admit of a ſatisfactory explanation. But where there is no doubt, there can be no matter for explanation. The act of Tippoo's Ambaſſadors, ratified by himſelf, and accompanied by the landing of a French force in his country, is a public, unqualified, and unambiguous declaration of War, aggravated by an avowal, that the object of the war is neither explanation, reparation, nor ſecurity, but the total deſtruction of the Britiſh Government in India.

To affect to miſunderſtand an injury or inſult of ſuch a complexion, would argue a conſciouſneſs either of weakneſs or of fear. No ſtate in India can miſconſtrue the conduct of Tippoo. The correſpondence of our reſidents at Hyderabad and Poonah, ſufficiently manifeſt the conſtruction which it bears at both thoſe Courts; and in ſo clear and plain a caſe, our demand of explanation would be juſtly attributed either to a defect of ſpirit or of power. The reſult of ſuch a demand would therefore be, the diſgrace of our character, and the diminution of our influence and conſideration in the eyes of our Allies and of every power in India. If the moment ſhould appear favourable to the execution of Tippoo's declared deſign, he would anſwer ſuch a demand by an immediate attack; if, on the other hand,

hand, his preparations ſhould not be ſufficiently advanced, he would deny the exiſtence of his engagements with France; would perſiſt in his denial, until he had reaped the full benefit of them; and, finally, after having completed the improvement of his own army, and received the acceſſion of an additional French force, he would turn the combined ſtrength of both againſt our poſſeſſions, with an alacrity and confidence inſpired by our inaction, and with advantages redoubled by our delay. In the preſent caſe, the idea therefore of demanding explanation, muſt be rejected, as being diſgraceful in its principle and frivolous in its object. The demand of reparation, in the ſtrict ſenſe of the term, cannot properly be applied to caſes of intended injury, excepting in thoſe inſtances, where the nature of the reparation demanded may be eſſentially connected with ſecurity againſt the injurious intention.

Where a ſtate has unjuſtly ſeized the property, or invaded the territory, or violated the rights of another, reparation may be made, by reſtoring what has been unjuſtly taken, or by a ſubſequent acknowledgment of the right which has been infringed: but the cauſe of our complaint againſt Tippoo Sultaun, is not, that he has ſeized a portion of our property which he might reſtore, or invaded a part of our territory which he might again cede, or violated a right which he might hereafter acknowledge; we complain, that, profeſſing the moſt amicable diſpoſition, bound by ſubſiſting Treaties of Peace and Friendſhip, and unprovoked by any offence on our part, he has manifeſted a deſign to effect our total deſtruction; he has prepared the means and inſtruments of a war of extermination againſt us; he has ſolicited and received the aid of our inveterate enemy, for the declared purpoſe of annihilating our empire; and he only waits the arrival of a more effectual ſuccour, to ſtrike a blow againſt our exiſtence.

That he has not yet received the effectual ſuccour which he has ſolicited, may be aſcribed either to the weakneſs of the Government of Mauritius, or to their want of zeal in his cauſe, or to the raſhneſs and imbecility of his own councils; but neither the meaſure of his hoſtility, nor of our right to reſtrain it, nor of our danger from it, are to be eſtimated by the amount of the force which he has actually obtained: for we know that his demands of military aſſiſtance were unlimited; we know that they were addreſſed, not merely to the Government of Mauritius, but to that of France; and we cannot aſcertain how ſoon they may be ſatisfied to the full extent of his acknowledged expectations. This therefore is not merely the caſe of an injury to be repaired, but of the public ſafety to be ſecured againſt the preſent and future deſigns of an irreconcilable, deſperate

perate and treacherous enemy. Againſt an enemy of this deſcription, no effectual ſecurity can be obtained, otherwiſe than by ſuch a reduction of his power, as ſhall not only defeat his actual preparations, but eſtabliſh a permanent reſtraint upon his future means of offence.

APPENDIX (A.)

☞ *THE* PERSIAN PAPERS, *of which the following Numbers are Tranſlations, were found in the Palace of the late* Tippoo Sultaun *at* Seringapatam.

They are authenticated as either, True Copies, or, Original Documents, either by the Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh Forces, prior to the inſtitution of a Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of Myſoor; *or, ſubſequently, by Members of that Board, and alſo by* Hubbeeb-oolla, *Head Moonſhy (or Secretary) to the late* Tippoo Sultaun.

The Papers from No. 1, *to* No. 20, *incluſive, relate to the Alliance between* Tippoo Sultaun *and the French Nation.*

The Originals of Nos. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 14. 15. *and* 20. *are Memorandum Books, partly in* Tippoo Sultaun's *own hand-writing, and partly in that of his Head Moonſhy, and of ſeveral of the principal Officers of his Government.*

They are tranſlated in the form and order in which they reſpectively appear in the original Memorandum Books.

The hand-writing of the Sultaun, and of each of the Chiefs or Secretaries, was pointed out and atteſted by Hubbeeb-oolla, *Chief Secretary to the Sultaun.*

The Papers ſubſequent to No. 20, *exhibit the intercourſe which ſubſiſted between* Tippoo Sultaun *and* Zemaun Shah, *the King of* Cabul; *for purpoſes hoſtile to the* Britiſh *Empire in India.*

It is proper to remark, that the late Tippoo Sultaun, *either with a view to denote, in the moſt conſpicuous manner, his pretentions to abſolute Sovereignty and Independance, or from the ſuggeſtions of pride or caprice, or from thoſe motives combined, changed the Æra in uſe with all other Muſſulman States, and altered the names and deſignations of all the Offices of Government; of the diviſions of Territory and terms of Revenue; of the implements of war, and of coins, weights, and meaſures; ſubſtituting names of his own invention, for thoſe which are in uſe in every other part of* Hindooſtan. *The Æra which he adopted, is preciſely the Tellingana, which commenced with the Caili-Yoog or fourth incarnation of Viſhnou, according to the Mythology of the* Hindoos.—*It conſiſts of ſucceſſive Cycles of* 60 *years each, every year bearing a diſtinct name, and of theſe Cycles* 81 *are ſaid to have elapſed.*—Tippoo Sultaun *invented new names for thoſe years, and changed the names of the months; adding thereto, the Æra of the Birth of* Mohummud, *(or rather that of* Mohummud's *aſſumption of the character of God's Meſſenger,) which was thirteen years prior to the Hedgiree.*

The ſeries of Papers here printed, forms but a ſmall part of the maſs of voluminous correſpondence, found in the Palace of Seringapatam, *all of the ſame tendency, and manifeſting the ſame implacable hatred of the* Britiſh *Nation. The recent diſcovery and tranſmiſſion of a large portion of that Correſpondence, occa-*

ſions the following Collection to be leſs complete than it might have been by the addition of Papers equally intereſting and important with thoſe now printed, which would ſerve to connect the chain of tranſactions, and to corroborate the evidence of facts. But the following Papers are more than ſufficient to ſhew the unremitting ardor with which the late Tippoo Sultaun *had for years purſued the objects of his inſatiable revenge, by violating every principle of Faith, Truth, and Honour, and by deſcending to artifices the meaneſt and moſt degrading to his character as a Man and a Sovereign.*

No. 1.

The Whole of the Original of this Number is in Tippoo Sultaun's *Hand-writing.*

—NAMES of the Sirdars (*or Chiefs*) of the French Nation. —Five ſelect Sirdars, poſſeſſing the ſupreme authority in France,—the title of their Office,—Pouvoir Executif. They are alſo called Membres.———

—Official deſignation of the Aſſembly of 500 Sirdars conſtituting the deliberative body in France, and ſubordinate to the five Sirdars abovementioned ——Conſeil des Anciens.——

—The official deſignation of the two perſons out of the Aſſembly of 500 compoſing the deliberative body in France, who are at the Mauritius,———Aux Repreſentans du peuple.

The name of the perſon who came out with the appointment of Commander in Chief (*Sirdar*) on the part of the French Nation in India, is General Citoyen Mangallon.

The Commander (*Sirdar*) of all the French ſhips, Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique.

Name of the Chief (*Sirdar*) of the Mauritius—Malartic, Gouverneur General de L'Iſle de France, et de la Re-union. Names of the three Iſlands belonging to the Engliſh: Ireland—Guernſey—Jerſey.

On the Engliſh Iſland, there was once the Rajah of a tribe called Cooſſeea, a hundred years ago, the Engliſh Rajah put the Rajah of the * Coſſeeas to death, and took poſſeſſion of his country.

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compaſſionate!—

What occurs to my mind is this—To retain the Frenchman Ripaud as a Vakeel—oſtenſibly as a Servant—to purchaſe the Ship which he has brought, load upon it Black Pepper, and other articles of Merchandize. To ſend two confidential per-

* Cooſſeea ſeems intended for *Ecoſſais*, Scotch; and the *Rajah*, for one of the Kings of Scotland.

ſons, with letters from that Frenchman. There are two European Navigators with Ripaud; to entertain them in the capacity of Navigators; and entruſting to the verbal communications of theſe two reputable perſons and the Frenchman, what is intended to be communicated, ſatisfy the mind of the French Nation, and require Chriſtian Forces.———The Officers of each Department to commit in writing their opinion ſeparately.

Ripaud has agreed to this:———

Subject adjuſted.—27th of Rubbaunee, of the year of Heraſut 1224, from the birth of Mohummud, (*anſwering to* 25*th March*, 1797.)

On the 5th Ahmedy, of the year Sauz, (*anſwering to* 2*d April*, 1797) two perſons Meer Ghoolaum Alli, and Meerza Bauker, were appointed to proceed to Europe, for the purpoſe of negotiating with the French Nation, and Huſſun Alli, and Meer Yooſuf Alli, to accompany the Commander of the French Ships, by name Citoyen Sercy, Amiral de Mer de la Republique Françaiſe.

Queſtions to the Officers of Government:

What Negotiations and Engagements ſhall be entered into with the French Nation?

Anſwer:

1ſt. The French Troops and French Commander, to be under the orders of the Khoodadaud* Sircar, in military matters, as well as with reſpect to † Marches and Halts.—2dly, after taking Cheenaputtun, (*Madras*) it ſhould be deſtroyed, and let the Sea overwhelm it. From Pondicherry to Madras, Territory yielding five lacs of Rupees, to be given to the French; the remainder of the Cuddalore Diſtrict, to belong to the Khoodadaud Sircar. The Fort of Ginjee, alſo to be ceded to the French. Every one to appropriate whatevever plunder he acquires in the Fort of Madras and the Black-town. The Fort of Goa, to belong to the Khoodadaud Sircar; Bombay to belong to the French.—3dly, The army of the Khoodadaud Sircar, to unite with that of the French, in the conqueſt of Bengal. The Commander of the Forces of the ‡ Ahmedy Sircar, and the Commander of the French Troops to act in concert.—No operation to be undertaken without the advice of the Commander of the French Troops. Such part of the territory of Bengal, as may be conquered, to be equally divided

* Khoodadaud, literally ſignifies God Given.—Tippoo Sultaun adopted this deſignation at the concluſion of the war in 1792.

† That is to ſay, all military operations.

‡ Another term by which Tippoo Sultaun uſed to deſignate his Government.

between

between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French.—4thly, The queſtion of War and Peace with the Engliſh, to be decided only by the mutual advice of the parties, that is to ſay, the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French.

On the back of the original,

Oh, Protector!

Belonging to the Preſence.

A True tranſlation

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

(No. 2.)

The Whole of the Original of this Number, is in the Hand-writing of Mohummud Rezza, (the Binky Nabob.)

Anſwer from the Meer Meeraun (*or Heads of the Military Department.*)

OUR humble Repreſentation is as follows:—Let your Highneſs for the preſent ſatisfy Ripaud's mind; and keeping him here, require him to write letters of aſſurance (or *encouragement*) to the French. Send thoſe letters to the Mauritius, and call in a Chriſtian force. That force to be directed againſt Calicut; and having conquered the Calicut diſtrict, let the latter be made over to the Khoodadaud Sirkar.—After which let proviſions and ſuccour be ſupplied from the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and let it be taken into your Highneſs's ſervice.—The chaſtiſement of the Engliſh is on every account indiſpenſable.—Every moment, every hour, the agitation of this affair is neceſſary and paramount to every thing. In ſpite of the expenditure of ſo large a ſum of money, the inſincerity, faithleſſneſs, and refractory diſpoſition of the French, is evident to your Highneſs.—Without their making over to the Khoodadaud Sirkar the diſtrict of Calicut, it does not appear adviſeable to us, that they ſhould be permitted to land in any of your Highneſs's ports, and be furniſhed with proviſions and ſuccours. Though the ſhip ſhould be purchaſed from the Frenchman by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, ſtill it would not be adviſeable to ſend her, for they ſeized this ſhip piratically.—We do not know what port ſhe belongs to; and therefore, leſt ſome diſturbance ſhould happen in the voyage on this account, let your Highneſs ſend ſome other ſhip, under the name of a merchant ſhip, with a quantity of black-pepper and rice, and diſpatch her, together

with the two European Navigators and the confidential perſons. Letters from the Khoodadaud Sirkar are unneceſſary.

(Signed) { *Mohummud Rezza,*
Poornea.

On the back of the original,
Meer Meraun.

Subject adjuſted on the 27th of Rubbaunee, 1224 from the Birth of Mohummud, (25th March 1797.)

A true Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone.

P. T. to Government.

(No. 3.)

The Whole of the Original of this Number, is in the Hand-writing of Syud Mohummud Khaun, who was killed in the Aſſault of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May.

The Anſwer from the Meer Aſſof, *(or Head Revenue Officer.)*

IT is repreſented as follows:—Your Highneſs ſhould by any means retain Ripaud two whole months, and wait till you receive accurate intelligence of the ſtate of the war between the French and Engliſh.—It appears moſt adviſeable not to ſend the two Navigators, Ripaud's Companions, until then.—Becauſe this circumſtance, conceal it as you may, cannot be entirely hid from them.—And ſhould they be deſirous of making a peace together, they will make a handle of this circumſtance to come to an accommodation. Your Highneſs ſhould effect this in ſuch a manner, that no one may be able to unite with them*.—With regard to the amount of the French force, if you ſhould require a larger force than the reſources of this country are ſtrictly adequate to, yet they will not bring the whole.—It is the practice of this nation, outwardly to promiſe a great deal, and to fall very ſhort in performance, Should it be your Highneſs's pleaſure, I would propoſe, that your Highneſs ſhould take from Ripaud two of his Europeans, and nominating a perſon from among the Servants of the Sirkar, cauſe letters to be drawn up by the hand of Ripaud, and diſpatch them ſpeedily.—So that all three proceeding together, may give an account of the attachment between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French, and ratify engagements with them in their own country; and return.—After receiving authentic intelligence, let your Highneſs carry into effect ſuch important

* The Engliſh muſt be here underſtood.

buſineſs as may be to be performed. This is what appears to be the moſt adviſeable line for your Highneſs to purſue.

If Ripaud's ſhip may be purchaſed at a fair price, we would recommend it to your Highneſs to purchaſe it; at the ſeaſon of action, it is needful.

Dated 23d Rubbaunee, in the year Herauſut, (*anſwering to 21ſt March* 1797.)

(Signed) *Meer Mohummud Saudir,*
Meeran Hooſſain,
Syud Mohummud.

Queſtion on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

What Negotiations and Engagements ſhall be entered into with the French Nation?

How far it is practicable to eſtabliſh a perfect union with the French, is evident.—If the ſcene of war were in France, the entire aid of the Khoodadaud Sirkar would not be afforded them; nor could it.—In the ſame manner, neither could the whole aid of the French be afforded in the country of the Sirkar. How then can a perfect union be effected with the French Nation?—Unleſs, indeed, as it is with the Engliſh, by giving into the hands of the French the Ports, Iſlands, and Forts, and admitting a permanent French force to be in the neighbourhood, *then* an union may be effected.—An alliance (literally, *Partnerſhip*) with Adventurers (literally *travellers*) men who carry their houſes on their backs, indigent and unconnected, is a delicate buſineſs. Still, however, in conformity to order, it is humbly recommended that you ſhould, in the firſt inſtance, completely eſtabliſh your engagements with the French, and then proceed to buſineſs.—Dated as above.

On the back of the original.
Meer Aſſof.

True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmondſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

(No. 4.)

Anſwer from the Meer Yem *(or Head of the Marine Department.)*

What Negotiations and Engagements ſhall be entered into with the French Nation?

AN engagement to this effect ſhould be made with the Sirdars of the French Nations, viz. That while the Sun and Moon endure, the French ſhall not ſwerve from their Friend-

ſhip with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that they ſhall not act, with reſpect to the continuation of war or the concluſion of peace, without the concurrence (literally *order*) of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and that after the arrival of the French force, its marches and halts (in other words *military operations*) ſhall be at the diſcretion of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

(Signed) { *Ghoolaum Alli,*
{ *Haufez Mohummud.*

Subject adjuſted on the 27th of Rubbaunee of the year Herauſut, 1224 of the birth of Mohummud (*anſwering to the* 25th *March* 1797.)

It will be proper to ſend two reſpectable perſons, as upon a trading concern; and it is adviſeable to aſcertain the ſtate of things.

(Signed) { *Haufez Mohummed,*
{ *Meer Ghoolaum Alli.*

On the back of the original,
Oh, Protector!
Meer Yem.

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to Government.

(No. 5.)

The Whole of the Original of this Number, is in the Hand-writing of Ghoolaum Alli.

Anſwer from the Meer Suddoor (*or Head of Department connected with Forts and Garriſons.*)

WHAT your Highneſs has ſtated, is highly right and proper. It being your Highneſs's deſign to ſend for a French force, we recommend it to your Highneſs to eſtabliſh your engagements firmly in Europe, and then require it; otherwiſe, after involving you in a conteſt, they will ſecede, and thus diſgrace themſelves, as your Highneſs knows they formerly did in the midſt of the War at *** (*name illegible*) when they ſeparated from the army and made their own peace. This is well known to your Highneſs. To write more were to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect.

(*Signed*) THE SUDDOORS.

What Negociations and Engagements ſhall be entered into with the French Nation?

Friendſhip has very long ſubſiſted between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French, and this circumſtance is well known to

all. Owing to the friendſhip ſubſiſting with the French, lacks have been expended by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the Sirdars, and their relations, to promote the concerns of the French Nation; and many have ſacrificed their lives in the purſuit. This all the people in Europe, &c. well know: moreover, the combination of the three Powers * (literally *perſons*) and the commotions they ſet on foot, by which they inflicted miſery on the people, and laid violent hands on the country and property of the Sirkar, was entirely owing to the attachment ſubſiſting with the French; for otherwiſe there was no motive for the enmity of the three powers. The French Nation are well informed of theſe events, and probably are not regardleſs of them: Be it therefore declared, that if a reſpectable French army ſhall land in the neighbourhood of Calicut, ſupplies of proviſions ſhall be afforded by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the arrangement of the country ſhall be made in concert. An engagement to this effect muſt take place, viz. That ſuch territory as belonged to the Khoodadaud Sirkar ſhall revert to the Sirkar; and of ſuch new territorial conqueſts as may be made, half ſhall be retained by the Sirkar, and half be granted to the French; alſo that the friendſhip between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French ſhall endure while the earth and the ſkies remain; that the continuation of war and the concluſion of peace with the Enemy, be decided by concert between the two ſtates; and that nothing be undertaken without advice (*given to the Sirkar.*) To add more would be to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect. Dated 25th of Rubbaunee.

Subject adjuſted, 27th of Rubbaunee, of the year Herauſut 1224 from the birth of Mohummud (*25th March* 1797.)

(Signed) { *Ghoolaum Alli,*
Meer Suddoor.

On the back of the original,
Oh, Protector!
Meer Suddor.

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to Government.

ſhip with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that they ſhall not act, with reſpect to the continuation of war or the concluſion of peace, without the concurrence (literally *order*) of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and that after the arrival of the French force, its marches and halts (in other words *military operations*) ſhall be at the diſcretion of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

(Signed) { *Ghoolaum Alli,*
{ *Haufez Mohummud.*

Subject adjuſted on the 27th of Rubbaunee of the year Herauſut, 1224 of the birth of Mohummud (*anſwering to the* 25th *March* 1797.)

It will be proper to ſend two reſpectable perſons, as upon a trading concern; and it is adviſeable to aſcertain the ſtate of things.

(Signed) { *Haufez Mohummed,*
{ *Meer Ghoolaum Alli.*

On the back of the original,
Oh, Protector!
Meer Yem.

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to Government.

(No. 5.)

The Whole of the Original of this Number, is in the Hand-writing of Ghoolaum Alli.

Anſwer from the Meer Suddoor (*or Head of Department connected with Forts and Garriſons.*)

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(*Signed*) THE SUDDOORS.

What Negociations and Engagements ſhall be entered into with the French Nation?

Friendſhip has very long ſubſiſted between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French, and this circumſtance is well known to

all. Owing to the friendſhip ſubſiſting with the French, lacks have been expended by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the Sirdars, and their relations, to promote the concerns of the French Nation; and many have ſacrificed their lives in the purſuit. This all the people in Europe, &c. well know: moreover, the combination of the three Powers * (literally *perſons*) and the commotions they ſet on foot, by which they inflicted miſery on the people, and laid violent hands on the country and property of the Sirkar, was entirely owing to the attachment ſubſiſting with the French; for otherwiſe there was no motive for the enmity of the three powers. The French Nation are well informed of theſe events, and probably are not regardleſs of them: Be it therefore declared, that if a reſpectable French army ſhall land in the neighbourhood of Calicut, ſupplies of proviſions ſhall be afforded by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the arrangement of the country ſhall be made in concert. An engagement to this effect muſt take place, viz. That ſuch territory as belonged to the Khoodadaud Sirkar ſhall revert to the Sirkar; and of ſuch new territorial conqueſts as may be made, half ſhall be retained by the Sirkar, and half be granted to the French; alſo that the friendſhip between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French ſhall endure while the earth and the ſkies remain; that the continuation of war and the concluſion of peace with the Enemy, be decided by concert between the two ſtates; and that nothing be undertaken without advice (*given to the Sirkar.*) To add more would be to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect. Dated 25th of Rubbaunee.

Subject adjuſted, 27th of Rubbaunee, of the year Herauſut 1224 from the birth of Mohummud (25*th March* 1797.)

(Signed) { *Ghoolaum Alli,*
{ *Meer Suddoor.*

On the back of the original,
Oh, Protector!
Meer Suddor.

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to Government.

* Engliſh, Nizam, and Mahrattas.

(No. 6.)

The Whole of the Original of this Number, is in the Hand-writing of Shaikh Iſmaeel.

Anſwer of the Meer Khauzin (*or Treaſurer.*)

I recommend that the following Propoſal be made to the French:

" The Khoodadaud Sirkar, having furniſhed ſuch troops " and money as you require, let your troops join and co-operate " with thoſe of his Highneſs, and render themſelves maſters of " the country of * ——which is in the way; and having ſta- " tioned garriſons, proceed onwards to conquer that part of " your country which has been taken poſſeſſion of by the " Engliſh. After regaining the country ſo taken by the " Engliſh, ſuch arrangement of it to be made as may be " thought proper, and friendſhip and alliance remain eſtabliſhed " between the two ſtates. Until the conqueſt of the coun- " try of *——be effected, proviſions for your troops to be fur- " niſhed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar; both parties to keep ac- " count thereof. Supplies of proviſions, &c. expences for ſuch " troops of the Sirkar as ſhall be ſent to co-operate in recover- " ing your country, to be furniſhed by you, becauſe the coun- " try of the Khoodadaud Sirkar is at a great diſtance; and " afterwards let the accounts be ſettled."

(Signed) *Meer Khauzin.*

Subject adjuſted on the 27th of Rubbaunee of the year Herauſut, 1224 from the birth of Mohummud (*25th March* 1797.)

I beg leave humbly to repreſent—Let Ripaud, who is come on the part of the French Nation, be required to write a letter to the Sirdar of the French; and let it be ſent by a man of Ripaud's; and two other perſons be at the ſame time ſent empty handed, to bring private information from the Sirdar of the French, ſo that theſe two perſons may aſcertain where Ripaud's letter goes, and whence the anſwer really comes, and return and report accordingly to the Preſence. To write more would be to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect.

On the back of the original,
Meer Khauzin.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

Names illegible.

(No. 7.)

The Whole of the Original of this Number, is in the Hand-writing of Ahmud Khaun.

Anſwer of the Mullick-oo-Toojar (*or Heads of the Commercial Department.*)

In the Name of the Moſt Merciful God!

This Ripaud that is come, God knows what aſs it is; whence it comes, and for what purpoſe. The evil and ſecret deſigns of thoſe, even who are inhabitants of this country, cannot be known all at once. For the preſent, however, it is adviſeable to retain him in the ſervice of the Sirkar, and next ſeaſon make this Lyar write letters to the Rajah of the French, and then wait to ſee what anſwers are returned, and what the Rajah of the French writes; and after peruſal of the Rajah's letters, let your Highneſs act as may appear adviſeable and politic. Kibleh * of the World! The French are not firm in their engagements; when, through the aſſiſtance of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, they ſhall have acquired poſſeſſion of Territory, perhaps they will not adhere to their engagements. Kibleh of the World! Your Highneſs muſt adopt ſuch meaſures as will give you the ſuperiority over the Engliſh, and to that end it is adviſeable that you ſhould take ſome one by the hand, and then, through the aid of God, and the favour of the prophet, by force of arms extirpate the Engliſh, and give them to the waters and the wind. The engagements that ſeem proper to be made with the French are theſe: The territory of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which paſſed into the hands of the Engliſh, to revert excluſively to the Sirkar—whatever other country and forts belonging to the Chriſtians, which may fall into our hands, to be equally divided between the Sirkar and the French—In the ſame manner, whatever money, effects, &c. may be taken, to be divided as above.—Alſo, ſhould a peace be in agitation between the French and the Engliſh, not to be concluded without the concurrence of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, but, on the contrary, be concluded in concert with, and by conſent of, the Khoodadaud Sirkar. For inſtance, ſuppoſing that in ſome particular point in the treaty of Peace, the French ſhould be for, and the Sirkar againſt, then, neither that Treaty of Peace, nor that point, to be executed. —No demands of money and effects to be made upon the Sirkar, but ſuch amount, more or leſs, as from motives of kindneſs and indulgence, your Highneſs may be deſirous of diſburſing upon application, might be given.—The Commander

* The point to which all Muſſulmans turn, when praying.

mander in Chief who comes with the French force, to be inſtructed by the Rajah of the French to be ſubject to the controul of the Sirkar, and not to take any ſtep without orders; and in all engagements in the field, as well as in ſeiges of forts, to be obedient to the orders of the Preſence. Kibleh of Religion and the World!—Should your Highneſs think proper to enter into negotiations and engagements with the Rajah of the French, there is no occaſion to wait till next ſeaſon, your Highneſs has only to write letters, and cauſe Ripaud to write others, and giving your inſtructions with reſpect to what is to be committed to verbal communication, depute him, with two reſpectable perſons belonging to the Sirkar, and two of Ripaud's aſſociates, ſo that an anſwer may arrive by the commencement of the ſeaſon. Protector of the World! We have thus taken the liberty to repreſent what has occurred to our deficient underſtandings.

(Signed) *Shaikh Ahmud.*
Mahommed Iſmaeel, } Mullick-oo-Toojars.

Written the 26th of Rubbaunee of the year Heraufut 1224 of the birth of Mahummed (*anſwering to the 25th of March* 1797.)

Subject adjuſted on the 27th of Rubbaunee of the year Heraufut, 1224 from the birth of Mohummud (*24th March* 1797.)

On the back of the original,
Mullick-oo-Toojar.

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmondſtone,
P. T. to Government

(No. 8.)

OBSERVATIONS ſubmitted by the Departments of Government to Tippoo Sultaun, *on the Subject of the Negotiation propoſed to be opened with the* French, *through the Channel of* Ripaud; *with a rough Draught of the Propoſitions to be tranſmitted to the* French, *as prepared by the Sultaun himſelf.*

The firſt part of the Original is in the hand of Mohummud Rezza, *(the Binky Nabob) the ſecond in that of* Tippoo Sultaun.

In the Name of the Moſt Merciful God!

THE repreſentation which Ripaud formerly made, is perfectly well known to your Highneſs, as it is alſo to us; and the ſtatement now made by Aubaine, on Friday the 10th of the month of Shumſee of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mohummud, in direct oppoſition to that of Ripaud, is alſo well known to your Highneſs. From firſt to laſt the language

of this man has been that of ſelf-intereſt and falſehood; nothing has reſulted from this buſineſs, and nothing elſe will come of it. From the erroneous ſtatements of this ſcoundrel, the ſtrongeſt doubts have ariſen; and even his requeſt for permiſſion to go a hunting to the diſtance of 8 or 10 coſs, is very ſuſpicious. When ſo much chicane, covetouſneſs of money, artifice, and deceit, are apparent in that ſhort diſtance, what may not be expected in ſo long a voyage with the *Moallims (navigators or mates)* his aſſociates? The tranſacting of affairs of ſuch vaſt importance, through the medium of ſuch a low fellow, tends to throw diſcredit on the tranſaction. It is hoped that your Highneſs will procure *Moallims* of a better deſcription; and that your Highneſs, after procuring authentic intelligence of the ſtate of the War, &c. between the French and the Engliſh, will diſpatch them at the firſt of the ſeaſon. If theſe doubts and ſuſpicions had not occurred in this buſineſs, nothing could have been better. With reſpect to the conqueſt of Nizam Alli's country, pleaſe God, at a proper opportunity, you muſt ſo manage, that it may fall into your hands with the utmoſt facility, and alſo that the other two powers (literally *perſons)* may be made to repent (their deſigns); the queſtion depends upon the union of the three Powers *. When a new dominion ſhall come into your Highneſs's poſſeſſion, although the other two powers (*Nau-Kuſſaun*) ſhould unite, yet through the ſpiritual aid of the Religion of the Holy Prophet, the chaſtiſement of thoſe two powers may be effected, with a ſuitable force, agreeably to your Highneſs's wiſhes. The troops of two powers cannot exceed thoſe of three. By the favour of God the troops of two powers are at your command (literally *in your poſſeſſion;)* the chaſtiſement of thoſe two † diſgraceful powers, will certainly be completely effected. The object of this ſtate will probably be much better effected at a ſeaſon of opportunity, than by relying upon the agency of this compound of air and water (*meaning Ripaud.*) To write more would be to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect. Written on the 11th of the month of Ahmedy, of the year Sauz, 1225 from the Birth of Mohummud (*anſwering to 8th March* 1797.)

(Signed) The Repreſentation of the Five Departments of Government.

After

* The word in the original is *Nau-Kuſſaun*; *Kuſſaun* ſignifies *perſons*, and the addition of the privative *Nau* conveys the ſignification of *Worthleſs*: The Engliſh, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, are deſigned by the expreſſion.

† The term in the original is *Yellow-Faced*, an expreſſion of contempt, and apparently applied to the Engliſh and Mahrattas.

APPENDIX (A.) No. 8.

After two blank leaves in the Memorandum Book, occurs the following in Tippoo Sultaun's *hand-writing.*

In the Name of the Moſt Merciful God!

Article 1ſt.—On the 5th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz, 1225 from the Birth of Mohummud, anſwering to Sunday the 4th of the month of Showaul, *correſponding with the 2d April* 1797) after the 8th hour of the day (*about 9 o'Clock, A.M.*) at the hour Kummer, and when the ſun entered Taurus, the following propoſitions from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, compriſed in five Articles, were made to the French Nation, through François Ripaud, a Frenchman, and cauſed to be taken down in writing by him. Before the propoſitions (*were taken down*) François Ripaud, of his own accord, ſtanding up, took an oath upon the Inſignia of his Nation (*cockade*) which he had planted in his hat, and kiſſed it.

After a blank leaf in the Memorandum Book, the following article is inſerted.

Article 1ſt.—Let friendſhip be ſo firmly eſtabliſhed by oath and engagement between the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the Nation of that Sirkar, and the French Nation, as long as the Sun and Moon ſhall endure, that the conduct of their reſpective ſubjects (literally *Menial Servants*) may not be able to impair it. If (which God forbid!) any diſturbance be excited by their ſubjects (literally *Servants*) no offence muſt be taken by the King and the Sirdars of the French Nation, but the affair muſt be adjuſted, and an accommodation be effected, by correſpondence and perſonal negotiation.

Article 2d.—The French have from the firſt had it in contemplation to expel the Engliſh from Hindoſtan; and becauſe of the amity ſubſiſting between me and the French, the Engliſh united with themſelves Nizam Alli Khaun, and the Mahrattas, attacked the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and ſubjected me to vaſt loſſes. Theſe circumſtances are fully known to the French Nation, It is therefore written, that the French Nation ſhould ſatisfy the mind of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, in order that the Enemy of the French be expelled from India. The plan of this war, as it may be concerted in Europe, to be in the firſt inſtance communicated to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and to be adjuſted conformably to its demands. The particulars of this affair will appear from the third Article.

Article 3d.—French Soldiers, as far as 10,000: and Negroes (*Hubſhee*) as far as 30,000, to be landed. Ships of war, ſuitable to the number of Troops, to be in attendance at ſea until the concluſion of the war. Whatever warlike articles may be wanted, ſhall be ſupplied by the Khoodadaud Sirkar. After

the conqueſt and partition of the Country, the French to be charged with their ſhare of the expence. The French Commander and his Army to be under the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar in all military operations, halts, and marches. The French Army to land at the Fort of Mirjaun, in the country of the Khoodadaud Sircar, ſituated near Goa, which extends as far as the great river *(K'hauree)* and affording effectual aid, bring the fortreſs of Goa into the poſſeſſion of the Khoodadaud Sircar. The fortreſs of Bombay ſhall be made over to the French *. The army of the Sirkar, to proceed from Goa to Madras, taking the Forts in the way; and as far as Maſſulipatam to be accompanied by the French force. From Maſſulipatam an army compoſed of 40,000 foot and 40,000 horſe, under the command of truſty Officers of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to be ſent with a French force, and accompanied by French Officers, againſt Bengal.

Article 4th.—The whole of the Engliſh territorial poſſeſſions in Hindoſtan, ſhall be reduced—Half of the Country, and the Forts and Stores, ſhall be taken by the Sirkar, and the other half made over to the French Sirdar—After making over to the French Sirdar the half of the Territory and Forts belonging to the Engliſh, the expence of all the ſupplies furniſhed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the French Army, ſhall be made good by him. The partition of the Country and Forts of the Engliſh ſhall thus be made. The Country and Forts of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which the Engliſh wreſted from it four or five years ago, are not to be included in the partition. The Fortreſs of Goa ſhall be poſſeſſed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and that of Bombay ſhall be left to the French. [*N. B. In the original of this Article, there are many alterations and amendments.*]

Article 5th.—If any power (literally *Sirdar*) in this country, ſhall aſſiſt the Engliſh, both parties, that is the French and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, ſhall join to puniſh ſuch enemy—and, in the ſame manner, if any one ſhall commit hoſtilities againſt the French Army, the latter ſhall be ſupported by that of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, without any expence to the French.

The Fort of Cheenaputtun (Madras) to be taken in concert, and to be delivered up with all its ſtores to the French. The Fort muſt be razed, and that of Pondicherry muſt be repaired. —In like manner, if any one ſhall attack the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the French ſhall be prepared to puniſh him under the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

Article 4th.—As long as the Sun and Moon ſhall retain their courſe, the French Nation muſt conſider the Enemies of the Khoodadaud

* Literally *Sowaaree Khauſs*, which implies Tippoo Sultaun's army commanded by him in perſon.

Khoodadaud Sirkar as their own Enemies, and in like manner the Enemies of the French Nation ſhall be conſidered as the Enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and both parties muſt join in puniſhing and repulſing them.

[*N. B. The Original of the foregoing Articles ſeems to be the rough Draft of thoſe which appear in a more perfect and connected form in* No. 10.]

Propoſition.—From the tenor of Ripaud's diſcourſe, it would appear that he did not come of his own accord, but that his Superiors ſent him, to aſcertain how the Khoodadaud Sirkar is affected towards the French Nation; but now, on Friday the 10th of the month Ahmedy, and the ninth of the month Kummeree *(or it may mean the lunar month)* of the year Sauz, 1225 from the Birth of Mohummud, it appears, from the declarations of the European Aubaine, an aſſociate of Ripaud's, of Bourbon; that having taken a Merchant ſhip, they came out to plunder the ſhips of the Engliſh — that neither is ſervant to the other, but that they ſhare in common—The ſending of the four Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, therefore, on a deputation to the French Nation, is my own act, and the publicity of this would be productive of diſturbance.—However, if (we) lay hands on the dominions (literally *houſe)* of Nizam Alli, the other two Heretics *(meaning, it is to be ſuppoſed, the Engliſh and Mahrattas)* would ſtill unite.—Is it or is it not beſt to depute the four Sirdars to the French Nation? Commit to writing what is adviſable upon this head —Dated as above.

[*N. B. This propoſition would appear to be addreſſed as a Quere to the Departments.*]

Article 5th.—Four perſons holding Offices under the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are veſted with full powers, and ſent to negociate friendſhip between the two parties. If they *(the French)* are diſpoſed to eſtabliſh friendſhip, and form alliance with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, let them ſatisfy the minds of the ſaid four Sirdars by oath and engagement; and let the French alſo ſatisfy their own minds, by taking an oath and engagement from them; and having thus adjuſted the concerns of both parties, and eſtabliſhed mutual friendſhip, let them ſpeedily ſend an army; and let three of the ſaid Sirdars be ſent, with two French Sirdars, on a Ship of War to Europe, to negotiate with the French Nation, and the other Sirdar to be ſent with the Officers of the French Army to this quarter.—Pleaſe God, the intereſts and ſatisfaction of both parties will by theſe means be promoted, and the Enemy of the French Nation be effectually exterminated.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

(No. 9.)

Tranſlation of Queries, by the Perſons appointed by the late Tippoo Sultaun to proceed on an Embaſſy to the Iſle of France; with Anſwers to the ſame.

[*The Queries in the original Manuſcript are in the Hand-writing of Meerza Bauker, (who was killed at the Battle of Malavelly,) and the Anſwer in the Hand-writing of Mohummud Rezza, the Binky Nabob.*]

* In the Name of the Moſt Merciful God!
Oh, Protector!

QUESTION from Mirza Bauker, Meer Yooſuf Alli, Huſſun Alli, and Meer Ghoolaum Alli, to the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Government:

"Are We, whom you are about to depute to adjuſt the concerns of the Government, to be veſted with full powers with regard to all the points compriſed in the Five Articles, or to be ſubject to order?—Let us be informed explicitly."

ANSWER from all the Members of the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the exception of Ghoolaum Alli the Suddoor—"You are veſted with full powers, with regard to all the points compriſed in the Five Articles."

ANSWER from Ghoolaum Alli, the Suddoor—"To the exception of Engagements; you are veſted with full powers with regard to all other political points."

QUESTION the Second—"Conformably to our inſtructions, after our arrival at the Mauritius, we ſhall make the following Propoſition to the French Sirdars—That they ſatisfy our minds, by oath and by formal engagements, while we do the ſame with reſpect to them—That they then ſend an Army, accompanied by one of us, to the Country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, while the remaining three proceed, accompanied by two Sirdars of their Nation, to Europe, for the purpoſe of adjuſting matters, and ſatisfying our minds—Should the Sirdars at the Mauritius, on being made acquainted with this propoſition, anſwer, that they are but Servants, and with reſpect to military co-operation, have only authority to attend without heſitation, if our Sovereign required it, but are not at liberty to enter into formal engagements with us, altho' when arrived at the Preſence, they will in perſon enter into formal engagements, and attach themſelves to his Highneſs's ſervice, and obey his commands—In ſuch caſe, what are we to do?"

* This invocation is in the hand-writing of Tippoo Sultaun.

ANSWER

ANSWER from all the Members of the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, excepting Ghoolaum Alli, Meer Suddoor—"If the Sirdars of the Mauritius ſhould object to enter "into formal engagements, you muſt endeavour, by every de- "vice in your power, to induce them. If, however, they "ſhould ſtill perſiſt in refuſing, you muſt of neceſſity give way, "and not inſiſt upon that point."

ANSWER from Ghoolaum Alli, the Suddoor—"Unleſs they "enter into formal engagements, you ſhould not bring an "army."

QUESTION the Third—"After the refuſal of the Sirdars at "the Mauritius to enter into formal engagements, ſhall we or "ſhall we not proceed to Europe?"

ANSWER unanimouſly from all the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar—"You muſt uſe due exertions to obtain a "formal engagement—ſhould they however at length not con- "ſent, you ſhould proceed to Europe."

QUESTION the Fourth—"After our arrival in Europe, if "the Managers there ſhould likewiſe refuſe to enter into en- "gagements, what are we to do?"

ANSWER unanimouſly from all the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar—"You will leave unemployed no exer- "tions to obtain formal engagements; if, however, they abſo- "lutely will not conſent, you will obtain from them friendly "addreſſes, and return, If you find no alternative, ſetting aſide "the formal obligation, you will obtain from the Miniſters a "counterpart of the agreement, conſiſting of five Articles, and "parting upon good terms, ſet out for the Preſence."

On the back of the Original,

Oh, Protector!

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

(No. 10.)

***The ORIGINAL** of the following* Memorandum, *and the five* Articles *annexed to it, is in the Hand-writing of the late Tippoo Sultaun.—The Drafts of Letters to the Executive Directory, &c. in the Hand-writing of Hubbeeb-oola, the Sultaun's Head Moonſhy, and the remainder in that of Mohummud-Rezza (otherwiſe called the Binky Nabob.) The Whole is upon Red-coloured paper.*

In the Name of the Moſt Merciful God!

ON the 5th of the month Ahmedy, of the year Sauz 1225 from the birth of Mohummud, anſwering to the 4th Showaul (correſponding

(corresponding with the 2d April 1797) the Propositions from the Khoodadaud Sirkar were made to the French Nation, through François Ripaud, an European; and letters were caused to be written with his hand to the Nation, and forwarded by Mirza Baukir, Meer Meeraun; Hussun Alli, Mullick-oo-Toojar; Meer Ghoolaum Alli, Meer Yem; and Meer Yoosuf Alli, Meer Assoff; together with letters from the Presence. By the favour of God they will arrive in safety. Before the Proposition was declared, the said François Ripaud, of his own accord, standing up, took the oath of his Nation, and kissed the National Cockade which he wears in his hat. Then the five Articles here under particularized, were caused to be written. A copy of the Hookumnaumeh *(or paper of instructions)* to all the four persons, is also inserted hereunder.

ARTICLE 1st.—That friendship between the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the Nation of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation, be so firmly established by oath and engagement as long as the sun and moon shall hold their course, that no interruption in it may ever take place.—If (which God forbid!) any difference in word or deed should occur among individuals of the class of servants, in any transaction, no offence to enter into the minds of the *(contracting)* parties, but the affair to be cleared up by correspondence and personal negotiation.—The French Officers (*Sirdars*) to be obedient (*to the Sirkar.*)

ARTICLE 2d.—Owing to (*my*) connection with the French, the English uniting to themselves the Mahrattas and Nizam Alli Khaun, came against the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, took *(from me)* Three Crores and Thirty Lacks in Specie, and half *(my)* Country, and otherwise occasioned *(me)* heavy losses.—All these circumstances are fully known to the French Nation. Moreover, the French Nation had it at heart to expel the English from Hindostan—it is therefore written that the French Nation should afford perfect assurance to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, so that their enemy may be driven out of India. Whenever the question of concluding a peace *(with the English)* may be agitated in Europe, information is given in the first instance to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the question to be decided with a due conformity to the demands of the Khoodadaud Sirkar by mutual concert. To the exception of the country lately wrested from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, all the rest of the British Territorial Possessions to be equally divided; and in the same manner such of the Ships, Islands, and Ports belonging to the English and the Portuguese as may fall into *(our)* hands, together with all stores *(Serinjaum)* and effects, to be equally divided.

ARTICLE 3d.—As far as 10,000 Soldiers, 30,000 Negroes, *(Hubshee)*

(Hubſhee) &c. to be landed; and ſhips of war in proportion to the number of Troops to be in attendance at Sea, until the *concluſion of the War.* *Whatever Money, Military Stores,* and Grain may be required, ſhall be provided by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, as ſhall alſo Carriages, Horſes, and Bullocks. After the conqueſt and partition of the Country and Forts, accounts ſhall be ſettled with the French for the Money that may have been expended. The French Officers and their Troops to be *ſubject to the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar,* with reſpect to engaging, marching, and halting. The French army to land at the fort of Mirjaun, which is in the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and in the neighbourhood of Goa, which extends to the large river *(K'hawree).* To co-operate effectually, and bring the fort of Goa into the poſſeſſion of the Sirkar—after the taking of the fort of Bombay, it ſhall be made over to the French.—The army of the Sirkar to proceed from Goa to Madras, and taking the Forts in the way, advance as far as Maſulipatam, with the French army accompanying. From thence an officer belonging to the Sirkar, with 40,000 horſe and 40,000 infantry, ſhall be diſpatched jointly with a French officer and a French force to reduce the province of Bengal; and the one ſhall upon all occaſions ſupport the other in its operations.

ARTICLE 4th.—Should any power, *(literally Sirdar)* in this country, enter into hoſtilities againſt the Khoodadaud Sirkar, both parties ſhall join to puniſh that power.—As long as the ſun and moon retain their courſe, the French Nation ſhall conſider the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar as their own; and in like manner the enemies of the French ſhall be conſidered as the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and both parties ſhall unite to chaſtize and repel them.

ARTICLE 5th.—Four perſons holding Offices under the Government of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, have been veſted with powers, and ſent to negotiate an alliance of friendſhip between the two parties. If the French are deſirous of eſtabliſhing friendſhip and alliance with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, let them ſatisfy the Sirdars above-mentioned, by oath and engagements; and in the ſame manner let the French ſatisfy themſelves alſo, by requiring an oath and engagements from thoſe Sirdars; and having adjuſted the affairs of both parties, and cemented mutual friendſhip, let them ſpeedily ſend an Army, and let them diſpatch to Europe on a Ship of war, three of the Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, with two of the French, to carry on the negotiation, and let the other Sirdar be ſent back to this quarter with the French Officers and Troops—Pleaſe God, by this arrangement, the intereſt and ſatisfaction of both parties will

be promoted, and the Enemy of the French Nation will be completely exterminated.——On the 5th of the Ahmedy, in the year Sauz 1225 from the birth of Mohommud, correſponding with Sunday the fourth of the month of Showaul (anſwering to the 2d of April 1797) after the 8th hour of the day, in the hour Kummer, and when the ſun entered Taurus, theſe Propoſitions were written.

Here follow Drafts of the Five Letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the French Legiſlature in France, and at the Mauritius;—of which, Tranſlations appear in No. 3, *addreſſed*—Au Pouvoir Executif.—Au Repreſentans de peuple, *(at the Mauritius)* —General Citoyen Mangaron—Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique—Citoyen Malartic, Gouverneur General de L'Iſle de France et de la Re-union.

Then follows a Memorandum of the form of Addreſs, &c.

N. B. *The above Drafts of Letters are in the Hand-writing of Hubbeeb Qolla, Tippoo Sultaun's head Moonſhee.*

Copy of the INSTRUCTIONS addreſſed to Mirza Baukir, Meer Yooſuf Alli, Meer Ghoolaum Alli, and Huſſun Alli.

HAVING appointed you Four to carry on a Negotiation between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation, you have been empowered to agitate the five Articles annexed to this.—Conſidering yourſelves fortunate in obtaining ſo important an employment, let your conduct be conformable to the commands of God and of his Meſſenger; and keeping engraved on your minds the engagement to which you bound yourſelves in the Akſah Moſque, make them the rule of your actions upon all occaſions.—According to the ſacred writings, "Be obedient to God and to his Meſſenger, and to thoſe to "whom obedience is due by you." To obey a Prince of the Faith, is a Duty—To fulfil this duty of obedience, Four things, the initial letter of which is Z, muſt not be coveted, viz. Zunn, *(Woman)* Zeeſt, *(Exiſtence)* Zurr, *(Money,)* and Zemeen, *(Land.)*—God defend us! The undue coveting of theſe four things, reduces a man to the nature of thoſe three things of which the initial letter begins with a K.—Kaufer, *(Heretics,)* Kerauz, *(Swine,)* and Kulb, *(Dogs,)* which are for certain impure, and are brothers in filthineſs.—Thus, it is ſummarily recorded in books—"Heretics and all their Brethren; Dogs and all their Tribe; Swine and all their race; are equally impure."—The Fidelity which is to be practiſed, is of four kinds:—Firſt, the Fidelity of the Eyes; that is, if you ſee any one injuring the Sirkar, you prevent him—Secondly, the Fidelity of the Ears; that is, if you hear any one utter expreſſions repugnant to Loyalty *(or Fidelity)* you im-

mediately reprimand him as far as lays in your power, and without diſguiſe, ſtate the caſe to the Preſence, or to ſome Officer of Government.—The Third is, the Fidelity of the Tongue; that is, to utter the expreſſions of Loyalty, of Praiſe, and Gratitude; to recommend and to ſhew the example of Loyalty to others, and as long as the organs of ſpeech are left you, to employ them for the ſervice of Sirkar.—The Fourth Fidelity is that of the Hand, which imports, that you are to employ it in the ſervice of the Sirkar in every way; whether by writing, or by carrying the ſword and the muſket, againſt the enemy.—In ſhort, all the faculties of the Eyes, the Ears, the Tongue, and the Hand, muſt be called into action, and upon all occaſions, conſidering that God and his Meſſenger, who know and ſee all things, are ever preſent, you ſhould act accordingly.—The Moſt High hath ſaid, "I know the ſecret emotions of the heart of man—I am ever preſent with him."—Again, it occurs in the HUDDEES *(traditional ſayings of the Prophet)* "The giver and receiver of Bribes ſhall both enter into Hell."——You muſt not, in the firſt inſtance, give yourſelves out as being employed in an ambaſſadorial capacity; but conduct the concerns of the Khoodadaud Sirkar with the utmoſt ſecrecy. You muſt profeſs yourſelves to be merchants.—On your arrival at the Mauritius, you muſt ſend ſome perſons of reſpectability with the European Aubaine, and one or two Dob'hauſſees *(Interpreters)* with a meſſage to the five Sirdars at the Mauritius, purporting that you are merchants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are come to ſell your merchandize. If they will permit you, and allow you to hire a houſe (as you have come a long Voyage) you will repoſe yourſelves awhile, and then proceed to diſpoſe of your effects—You muſt enjoin the European Aubaine not to communicate the ſecret to any one except the five Sirdars.

The Names of the five Sirdars are as follow:

There are two perſons poſſeſſing the General Controul of affairs—Their deſignation is—"*Au Repreſentans de Peuple.*"

The name of the Commander in Chief in Hindoſtan, who has come out with that appointment, is "*General Citoyen Mangalon.*"

The name and deſignation of the Commander of the French Navy, are "*Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique.*"

The name and deſignation of the Chief of the Mauritius, are "*Citoyen Malartic, Governeur General de l'Iſle de France et de la Re-union.*"

Having communicated to them your arrival, and heard what they have to ſay, you will tell them, that they muſt by no means pay you the Compliment of going themſelves, or of ſending perſons to meet you, nor ſhow open marks of friend-

ſhip towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar, nor outwardly ſhow you any attentions; in order that your miſſion may not become public.—That after your landing, whereſoever they may aſſemble in private and ſend for you, you will wait upou them unattended, and communicate the ſentiments of friendſhip.—What is meant, is this: That you Four ſhould meet the abovementioned Sirdars privately: That you ſhould in the firſt inſtance offer Compliments on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, make enquiries after their health, and confine your diſcourſe to general profeſſions of friendſhip.—Of the five Perſian and five French letters which are entruſted to your care, you are to keep one in the Perſian, and another in the French language, addreſſed to the five Sirdars in Europe *(the Directory)* in depoſit. With reſpect to the remaining four Perſian and four French letters, addreſſed to the Sirdars of Mauritius (in the latter of which all particulars are contained) you will in the firſt inſtance leave the French letters in depoſit in the Ship, and, without delivering them, only carry with you the four Perſian letters; and at your meeting with the five Sirdars, riſe up, and deliver to them the letters, according to their reſpective addreſſes, with your own hands.—You muſt firſt find out, in the courſe of converſation, how far they are conſtant to their friendſhip with the Khoodadaud Sirkar;—that you will completely aſcertain;—and then, at a private conference, you will, with your own hands, deliver the four French letters reſpectively into the hands of the Sirdars, and adapt your diſcourſe ſo as to flatter them, and promote the ſucceſs of the object of your miſſion.—It is a known ſaying, "The pleaſed Labourer ſucceeds in his undertaking."—You will alſo ſtate, that, on account of the ſecrecy of your miſſion, Jewels and Khelauts *(or honorary dreſſes)* &c. tokens of Friendſhip, have not been ſent on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, but that, pleaſe God, when a meeting takes place with the Preſence, which through the Divine favour will ſoon happen, every mark of favour and indulgence will be ſhewn.—Such are the friendly ſentiments which you muſt expreſs.—In ſhort, you muſt, in private with the five Sirdars, aſcertain their diſpoſition—that is to ſay, aſcertain, if from the tenor of their diſcourſe they are deſirous of cultivating friendſhip with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and are inclined to ſend an Army to the Callicut quarter, or to the coaſt belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar.—After aſcertaining this, you will propoſe to them, that both parties ſhould mutually ratify their aſſurances according to their reſpective tenets, and join with one heart to exterminate the Enemy.—If they ſhould agree to ſend back with you an army under the Command of a Sirdar, and ſhould bind themſelves to you by oath and engagements, you will in the ſame manner give them

aſſurances under oath and engagement.—Should they (which God forbid!) merely agree to ſend an Army, but refuſe to bind themſelves by formal engagements, you are not to ſtand upon this point; but in that caſe you muſt have the five articles of agreements drawn up in the French language, and deliver the ſame to them; receiving from them a Counterpart; and ſending Meer Yooſuf Alli with the troops, the remaining Three of you are to embark with the two *(French)* Sirdars, whom they will nominate for the purpoſe, on board one of their Ships, and proceed to France; and by the favour of God being arrived at the place of your deſtination, you will cauſe thoſe two Sirdars to write notice of your arrival to the Miniſters; and proceeding into their Country with the utmoſt poſſible ſecrecy, you will meet the five conſtituted Sirdars of that Country, who are called Pouvoir Executif.—After compliments and expreſſions of regard, you will privately ſtate to them, that, by the favour of God, the bonds of friendſhip between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation have very long been daily acquiring ſtrength, as is well known to them.—That they are not ignorant that the enmity of their Enemies towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar, originated in the deputation of the Ambaſſadors from the Khoodadaud Sirkar to France, which formerly took place—That the ſum of my deſire is, that as long as the Sun and Moon ſhall endure, our mutual friendſhip may remain and encreaſe daily.—Pleaſe God, you will effect the complete ſatisfaction of both parties, and employ your endeavours to the encreaſe of friendſhip.—You will explain to them, in detail, the five Articles which have been committed to writing.—You are well-wiſhers and faithful ſervants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and you wiſh well to the votaries of the Faith; exerting your zeal therefore to the utmoſt, you muſt make your court to them by the moſt impreſſive and flattering language, and by the expreſſions of perfect cordiality.—You muſt perſuade them to act according to the five Articles which you are empowered to negotiate, and to execute mutual engagements to that effect agreeably to the reſpective tenets of the parties; and cauſing them to draw out a Treaty *(or engagement)* accordingly, make them ſign, ſeal, and deliver the ſame.—You will alſo draw up and deliver a Treaty *(or engagement)* in the ſame terms, and engage that a like inſtrument ſhall be ſigned and ſealed by the Preſence, and delivered to their Sirdars *(meaning, it is to be ſuppoſed, thoſe of their Nation in India.)*

Having thus entered into engagements, you will bring with you the Troops, &c. together with the Ships of war as ſpecified in the five Articles, as alſo Arzees *(addreſſes)* from them to the Preſence; and Letters of injunction to the Sirdars of the French Nation who are arrived in this quarter, requiring them

them to pay obedience to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and to receive the engagement to be executed under my Seal and Signature.—Should there be any appearance of a ceſſation of hoſtilities between the contending parties in Europe, you will require them to ſtipulate for the reſtitution of that half of the Country, and of the Three Crores and Thirty Lacs of Rupees, which their Enemy wreſted from me, becauſe of my attachment to their Nation.—This requiſition you will couch in proper Terms.

After your arrival at the Mauritius, when you ſhall have aſcertained from the diſcourſe of the Sirdars of the French Nation *(at that place)* that they are diſpoſed to cement the friendſhip ſubſiſting between that Nation and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that they are determined to join in extirpating the Enemy, and that ſuch alſo is the diſpoſition of thoſe in Europe, and when they ſhall have agreed with earneſt cordiality to ſend a Ship with you, and a confidential perſon *(to Europe)* then you may proceed.

Should you however (which God forbid!) find them averſe to the Alliance between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation, you will confine theſe ſecret points to your own breaſts; and ſtating yourſelves to have come merely upon a trading concern, all four of you, in concert with the Meer Beher, Komaul-oo-deen, will draw up a ſtatement of facts, neither omitting nor adding a ſingle circumſtance, affix thereto your Seals and Signatures, depoſit it in a Cheſt, and repair to the Preſence.

If the European Navigators, who accompany you, ſhould not conſent to return with you, you muſt entertain and bring others.

Ten Cannon-founders—ten Ship-builders—ten manufacturers of China ware—ten Glaſs and Mirror-makers—ten makers of Ship Blocks (literally *Wheels)* and Wheels *(or Engines)* for raiſing Water, and other kinds of Wheel-work—and Workmen verſed in fine Gold Plating; are required in the Khoodadaud Sirkar:—You will ſtate to the French Sirdars, that they are to conſider the deſire to manufacture theſe Articles, as ariſing from the friendſhip and attachment of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and as a means of promoting their intereſts, and to requeſt that they will therefore ſend ten Artificers of each ſort. After obtaining theſe people, you will fix ſuitable wages for them before you leave the place, giving them alſo ſomething in advance; and after their embarkation, you will give them an allowance of Proviſions (literally *Grain)* on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and tranſport them hither.—Pleaſe God, after your return to the Preſence, you will deliver up theſe Inſtructions.

APPENDIX (A). No. 10.

On the 5th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz 1225 from the Birth of Mohummed, anſwering to Sunday the 4th of the month Showaul *(correſponding with 2d April* 1797) at the 8th hour of the day *(about* 9 *o'clock, A.M.)* at the hour Kummer, and the entrance of the Sun into the ſign Taurus, the Original of theſe Inſtructions was written by the hand of Syud Mohummed Meer Aſſof.—[This Copy is written in the hand of Mohummed Rezza, Meer Meeraun.]

Supplemental Instructions.

Whatever propoſitions the French Sirdars may make to you, you are to take them down in writing with your own hands, and tell them, that, pleaſe God, you will give an anſwer on the following day.—You will then return home, and all Four of you aſſembling in private, you will conſult together upon the anſwer to be given; and having determined upon it, you are to commit it to writing; and all Four having ſigned it, you are to depoſit it in a cheſt; and the anſwer, in conformity to the terms of it, is to be verbally delivered by Mirza Baukir, all the reſt ſitting by and liſtening.—Should Mirza Baukir make any miſtake in delivering the anſwer, the reſt are to prompt him.

You muſt all of you ſtudy the French Language, but none of you muſt converſe with the French Sirdars in French. You are to ſpeak through an Interpreter; yet if the Interpreter ſhould miſtake a word or two, you will ſet him right in French; excepting however one or two words, none of you Four muſt hold any converſe in the French Language; becauſe, while an Interpreter is employed, they *(the Sirdars)* cannot tell whether you ſay any thing more or leſs; whereas if the French Sirdars ſay any thing more or leſs, you, knowing the language, will detect it.—You muſt make yourſelves appear ignorant of their language, whereby you will be able to learn their real ſentiments, while they conſult together upon the various ſubjects that come before them.

As there are no Clove or Nutmeg trees in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, you are directed to deſire the Sirdars at the Mauritius to fill ſome Boxes with Seeds, and alſo to ſend ſome Plants by the Ships.

You will commit to paper all circumſtances reſpecting the Negotiation at the Mauritius, and forward the account to the Preſence by a French Ship, before you proceed on your voyage.

THE ſacred Command is iſſued to Mirza Baukir, Huſſein Alli, Meer Yooſuf Alli, and Meer Ghoolaum Alli, that, provided they are ſucceſsful, that is to ſay, provided they obtain formal engagements from the Leaders of the French Nation,

it matters not though they expend from one Imaumee to five Lacks; ſtill, however, on condition that the engagements take place.

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 11.

The Original of this Number, is in the Hand-writing of Hubbeeb Oollah, the late Tippoo Sultaun's Head Moonſhee.

Copy of the fictitious Hookum-naumah *(or Inſtructions)* addreſſed to Mirza Mohummud Baukir, Meer Youſuf Alli, Meer Ghoolam Alli, and Meer Huſſun Alli.

IT is hoped, that, attended by the Divine Protection, you will reach Jemaulabad, and thence Koriaul *(Mangalore)* and through the aid of Providence, embarking with your baggage on board the ſhip Aſſud Ellanhee, ſet out towards the place of deſtination.—Immediately on your arrival at Koriaul, you will load on the Ship, Black Pepper to the amount of 15 or 20,000 Pagodas, together with four months proviſions and water for your people. Among the fifteen men belonging to Ripaud the Frenchman, who came here for ſervice, there are two Navigators, by name Maçon and Aubaine; to theſe perſons you will aſſign a proper monthly Salary, and appoint them to the duty of Navigators on board the Ship.—You will alſo place with them, in the ſame capacity, and for the purpoſe of inſtruction, the three Muſſulmen Navigators by name Abdool Kurreem, Mooſa, and Fukkeer Mohummud—Two large and eight ſmall volumes upon the ſubject of Navigation are entruſted to you; the French muſt be tranſlated into Perſian; and they *(or you)* and the other Navigators and Sirdars make themſelves Maſters of the Art—you muſt alſo calculate the ſhip's progreſs.—For the fifteen Chriſtians who would not take ſervice, you muſt ſupply proviſions on the Sirkar's account, and cauſing them to embark with you, land them at the Iſland; one or two men among them, who are verſed in Navigation, you muſt alſo join with the other Navigators. Should there not be room enough for all the men ſent with you, you will leave behind ſuch as you think proper, and take with you the reſt.—You muſt diſpoſe of the Pepper at a good price, and bring the Caſh with you.—You are appointed to conduct this Commercial Expedition; and the Pepper, together with the ſhip Aſſud-Ellanhee, are given into the protection of the All-Merciful, and into your charge.—Where-

ever you expect to be able to diſpoſe of the Pepper to advantage, you muſt carry it there, and ſell it accordingly. It is alſo ordered, that the ſhip's bottom ſhould be coppered, and therefore you are to touch at any iſland where ſhips' bottoms are coppered, and, paying a proper price, get it done.—Meer Komaul-oo-Deen, Meer Beher, alſo underſtands the ſcience of Navigation,

Copy of the Ship's Paſs.

From a ſenſe of original and innate fraternity and regard, it is repreſented to the reſpectable Governors on the Sea Coaſts, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, that ſhould Mirza Mohummud Baukir, &c. Merchants by profeſſion, arrive at any of your Ports for the purpoſes of Trade, it will conſiſtent with friendſhip and benevolence in you, to ſhew them all that attention, hoſpitality, and reſpect, which is the laudable practice of men of liberal minds, and enabling them, if occaſion ſhould require, to purchaſe grain, &c. Articles at a reaſonable rate, faciliate their departure, and ſhew them every degree of favour.

On the back of the Original,

Copy of the fictitions Hookum-naumeh.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
Perſian Tranſlator to the Government.

(No. 12.)

QUESTION propoſed by the Six Departments to Citizen François Ripaud, as follows:

Previouſly to the preſent period, (*perſons*) on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, went to France for the purpoſe of cultivating the friendſhip of the French Nation; and in conſequence of this the Engliſh became hoſtile to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the loſſes which they occaſioned to the Sirkar are well known to the whole French Nation, as well as to yourſelf. The favour and kindneſs ſhewn by the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the French, are alſo well known to the whole Nation; yet the Peace which the Rajah (*King*) of France concluded with the Rajah (*King*) of England, was not even communicated to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. But notwithſtanding this improper proceeding, his Highneſs, regardleſs of the repreſentations of his well-wiſhers, and thoſe who have grown old in his ſervice, was ſtill diſpoſed to afford his protection and ſupport to the French Nation, and on your repreſentations this countenance has been ſhewn them: We therefore propoſe to you the preſent queſtion, and deſire that

you will ſtate, What are the actual intentions of the French Nation, if they they be certainly known to you, and whether there is, or is not, a proſpect of their ſpeedily carrying their determination into effect?

In the Four Departments there are four officers of high rank? firſt, the Meer Meeraun, or War Miniſter; the ſecond, Meer Yem, the Miniſter of Marine; the third, Mullick-oo-Toojar, the Superintendant of Commerce; the fourth, Meer Aſſof, the Superintendant of the Country (*revenues.*)—It has been determined to ſend off theſe four officers, that they may repair to the Sirdar (*or chief*) of the French Nation; and by formal engagements on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, give confidence and ſatisfaction to the French Nation, at the ſame time receiving from that Nation ſimilar aſſurances, confirmed by perſonal engagements, and by oath. Will then the Sirdar (*or chief*) of the Mauritius, and the commander of the Ships, Citizen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique, conſent to this, and will they, or will they not, ſend off the four Officers above-mentioned immediately to France?——If you are well acquainted with the diſpoſitions of your own nation, and the character of their general profeſſions (*with reſpect to us*) of which you cannot be ignorant, you will apprize us accordingly.—Immediately on the arrival of the four officers abovementioned at the Mauritius, will the ſaid Chief repair to this place, with a large Army, or not? Inform us of this. You have already taſted the bounty of the Sirkar, and you may wiſh to enjoy it hereafter; give us therefore a particular account of every thing.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmundſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

(No. 13.)

[*The following* Tranſlation *and* Abſtract *are made from the original Perſian Letters found in the Palace of Seringapatam, ſigned and ſealed by Tippoo Sultaun, in a ſtate prepared for diſpatch—a circumſtance which is accounted for in the narrative of Huſſun Alli, one of the Ambaſſadors ſent by Tippoo Sultaun to the Mauritius* (*vide* No. 18). *It is ſtated in that narrative, that the four perſons originally deſtined for the embaſſy, were detained by the unfavourableneſs of the ſeaſon, and the hazard of being taken; and as only two Ambaſſadors actually went to the Mauritius, it became neceſſary to ſubſtitute other letters in the room of theſe.*]

APPENDIX (A.) No. 13.

Translation of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory at Paris.

Form of Address on the Cover:

To the perusal of the high and exalted; the magnificient and distinguished in station; the kind refuge of friends; the objects of regard; the Gentlemen constituting the Executive Power—Be their regard perpetual!

[*The Address within the Letter is in the same terms as on the Cover.*]

THE fame of your urbanity, your observance of faith and sincerity, and your regard for attachment of faithful Friends, which is your laudable practice, has reached the ears of your Friends, by the representation of Citizen François Ripaud—In consequence, the heart of your ancient Friend experienced a degree of gladness not to be described; and the warmth of my esteem suggested to my reflection, that the regard of ancient Friends is renewed and redoubled by the sight of each other, and by personal and verbal communication.—The impediments to this are, however, well known; and therefore four Sirdars of high Station are delivered over to the protection of the All-Merciful, and duly empowered and sent, for the purpose of visiting those sincerely, friendly, and faithful Persons, and stating points of cordial friendship. I have no doubt these Sirdars will have an opportunity, at a time of privacy, fully to lay before you my unreserved sentiments, which I beg you will consider as real.—I confidently rely upon you, who are my cordial friends, that you will not neglect any one point of friendship; but that you will duly inspire the minds of both parties with mutual confidence. May the Garden of Time produce the fruits of your and our wishes!

From the Same; addressed in the same form of words as the foregoing, to "Citoyen Malartic Gouveneur General de l'Isle de France et de la Re-union."

This Letter is nearly verbatim the same as the foregoing, with the following additional Paragraph:

From among those four Sirdars, you will, no doubt, send back one to this quarter, with the Commander (literally *Sirdar*) of the French Troops, and send the other three with two French officers (literally *two Sirdars of French Troops*) in a

Ship of War, to Europe, in order to adjuſt the Negotiation. —May the Garden of Time, &c. (*as before*)

From the Same; *addreſſed*, "Au Repreſentans du Peuple." *Verbatim the ſame as the foregoing, addreſſed to the Executive Directory.*

From the Same; *addreſſed to* "General Citoyen Mangalon." *Verbatim the ſame as that to Malartic.*

From the Same; *addreſſed to* "Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique. *Verbatim the ſame as that to Malartic.*

A true Traſlation,
Edmondſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

(No. 14.)

Tranſlation of the Tranſcript of a Letter, in the Perſian Language, contained in a Memorandum Book, and purporting to be a Verſion from a Letter in the French Language *

[*The Original of this Number is in the Hand-writing of Syud Mohummud Khaun, who was killed on the 4th of May.*]

In the Name of the Moſt Merciful God!

On the 4th of Ahmedy of the year Sauz,
(*anſwering to the 2d of April*, 1797.)

Salutations of Friendſhip on the part of his Majeſty, the Shadow of God, to the Sirdars of the Mauritius and the French Nation.

You well know the friendſhip which has ſubſiſted with the French Nation from the time of my late Father to the preſent. —From the time that the French combination (*this appears to allude to the Revolution*) took place, it has been my deſire to make known to you the ſentiments of my heart, but for want of ſome perſon acquainted with your laws and cuſtoms, the communication of my deſires has remained in ſuſpence. It has now fortunately happened, that by the arrival of Ripaud, I have learnt all circumſtances of that quarter from his verbal communications. Conceiving the preſent to be a favourable opportunity to confirm our ancient friendſhip, I have determined to renew it in ſuch a manner, that our intereſts being hence-

* A Copy of the Letter alluded to, in the French language, will be found in Nos. 1 and 2 of the French Correſpondence.

forward

forward conſidered as one, my Enemies ſhall be conſidered as your's, and your Enemies as mine; that the moſt inviolable engagements and alliance ſhould be entered into, and that while life remains, this friendly connection ſhould be obſerved.—You now ſee the degree and the nature of that friendſhip which I profeſs towards the French Nation; when I receive ſimilar proofs of your ſentiments, I ſhall be diſpoſed to eſtabliſh the ſyſtem of friendſhip above deſcribed—your friendſhip and your attachment will *then* be proved, when your Land and Military Forces ſhall arrive in this Country, and then ſhall I fulfil the promiſe I have above given. The war in which I was ſometime ſince engaged, was entirely owing to my friendſhip with the French Nation. Formerly, when a French force arrived in my Dominions, I fulfilled every article which the obligations of friendſhip impoſed upon me.—The ſhameleſs, thieving, robbing Engliſh, of themſelves incompetent, leagued with the Mahrattas and the Mogul *(the Nizam)* and accompanied by them, attacked me in every quarter.—At the very height of the war with the Engliſh, Coſſigny, who had come to me through the intervention of Monſ. Buſſy, was, at his inſtance, induced to abandon me; and Lally, who was in the ſervice of the Sirkar, after embezzling large ſums of money, prepared to withdraw himſelf.—This circumſtance coming to my knowledge, I impoſed my commands upon him, and he, in conſequence, was withheld from departing. Notwithſtanding the union ſubſiſting between me and the French, the Commander of the French troops abandoned me: In conſequence of which they *(i. e. the Engliſh and their Allies)* forced me to make Peace, and wreſted from the Khoodadaud Sirkar Thirty Lacks of Rupees in Specie, and the half of my fineſt Provinces, and divided the whole among them. What has happened, has happened; henceforward it muſt not be ſo: Hereafter, when War ſhall be declared againſt your Enemies, or Peace be concluded, you muſt act, in theſe reſpects, under my orders, according to the pleaſure of my Government and my People. One point of a particular nature, and that muſt not be forgotten, is this: I and my People are ignorant of the laws and cuſtoms of the French Nation, and the latter are equally unacquainted with thoſe of my Sirkar—ſhould any of the ſubjects of my Sirkar, or of the French Nation, commit any irregularity, he muſt be reprimanded, and the adjuſtment of ſuch caſes, as they occur, is adviſeable, in order that no interruption may take place in the friendſhip of the Parties.—It is announced to the Sirdars of the French Nation, that in the ſeaſon of War, they are to be under the orders of the Sirkar—this is a point which the French Nation and the French Sirdars will, no doubt, approve; for the cuſtoms and mode of warfare in this Country are diſtinct.—A favourable opportu-

nity now preſents itſelf, and I therefore now communicate to my friends, the objects which I have at heart—If you ſhall concur in them, not an individual, not a trace of the iniquitous Engliſh ſhall remain in the expanſe of Hindoſtan.—If, at this time, a body of your regular Europeans, and free negroes *(literally your new Brothers)* whom you have with you, arrive, joined to my troops, they will expel the iniquitous Engliſh from Hindoſtan; and whenever the French troops ſhall unite with mine to attack the Engliſh, the powers of Hindoſtan will be unable to afford them aſſiſtance, becauſe they are engaged in domeſtic diſſenſions.—It has already been ſtated, that my Enemies ſhall be conſidered as your Enemies, and your Enemies as mine; they are truly one and the ſame.—You muſt now be fully apprized of my ſentiments; it only remains, that you ſhould, with the utmoſt expedition, apprize me of your's.—immediately on receipt of what I have written, let me know whether you agree to it or not; but do not engage for any thing which you will not perform.—All this is to be aſcribed to my attachment to the French Nation.—I have retained Citizen François Ripaud; through him I ſhall be made acquainted with the contents of any letters you may write, and through him I ſhall write anſwers. Citizen Ripaud ſhall want for nothing, but being honoured by a ſituation of importance, he has been retained by me under every circumſtance of comfort; his mind has been ſet at eaſe on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and he has been retained *(literally ſent for)* in order to adjuſt the concerns, and increaſe the friendſhip of the French Nation and the Khoodadaud Sirkar. You, on your part, alſo, muſt write to him, in terms calculated to remove his apprehenſions; intimating to him, that his continuing with the Khoodadaud is very right and proper for the promotion of our mutual intereſts. In the event of your agreeing to what I have written, with a view to cement the foundations of friendſhip, I now ſtate to you the aid in proviſions which I am willing to make for the Land and Sea forces.

Stipulations in favour of the French Nation as follows:

ARTICLE 1ſt.—Immediately on the arrival of the French on the Coaſt of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, Proviſions of all kind, (Wine excepted) Carriage, &c. and all other neceſſaries, ſhall be ſupplied.

ARTICLE 2d.—Supplies of Proviſions, &c. ſhall be furniſhed for the Land and Sea-forces, by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and money ſhall alſo be advanced to them.

ARTICLE 3d.—Bullocks for the Artillery, with all their Equipments, Carriage Bullocks, and Camels for the baggage of the

the Officers and Men, ſhall be furniſhed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

ARTICLE 4th.—To provide Palankeens for the higher Officers, and Horſes and Tattoos (*a breed of ſmall horſes*) for the others.

ARTICLE 5th.—During the War, ſhould there happen to be a deficiency of Powder, Balls, &c. in the French Army, it ſhall be ſupplied by the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

ARTICLE 6th.—Immediately on the arrival of the French Troops, I will march in Perſon with an Army to chaſtiſe the Enemy.

Stipulations on the Part of the French to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, as follows:

ARTICLE 1ſt.—The French Troops never to act in any thing without the conſent of me and my people, nor to diſobey my orders on any occaſion, but to continue obedient to me.

ARTICLE 2d.—The French Troops and their Officers, who are coming hither, to undertake nothing without conſulting me.

ARTICLE 3d.—If any of the Officers of the French ſhould excite diſturbance or treachery in the Army of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the circumſtance to be immediately reported to me, the offender to be ſeized, and ſent to the Commanding Officer of the French, to be puniſhed according to their forms; and in like manner, ſhould the French diſcover any Sirdar of the Sirkar employed in exciting diſturbance in the French Army, let him be ſeized and ſent to me, that he may ſuffer that puniſhment according to the forms of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which is abſolutely neceſſary in ſuch caſes, to prevent diſputes between the two Armies.

ARTICLE 4th.—After the War, the amount of the expence I may have been at for the French, to be repaid me on a fair ſettlement of accounts.

ARTICLE 5th.—All conqueſts and captures of Territory, Effects, Forts, Money, Articles, Grain, Ships, Sea Coaſts, to be equally divided; that is, half ſhall be aſſigned to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and half to the French.

ARTICLE 6th.—Whatever Territory belonging to the Engliſh be taken, under this alliance with the French, in conjunction with the troops of the Khoodadaud Sircar, ſhall be divided; to the exception of that which formerly appertained to the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 7th.—On the reduction of the fortreſs of Goa, it ſhall be retained by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and in like manner that of Bombay ſhall be aſſigned to the French.

ARTICLE 8th.—All Engliſh and Portugueſe priſoners, male and female, ſhall be allowed the neceſſary daily ſubſiſtence, and be kept in confinement until the concluſion of the War, when they ſhall be ſent out of the territories of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French.

ARTICLE 9th.—By the 6th Article, all the Territory, Forts, Iſlands, and Ports on the Sea Coaſt, which may be taken, are to be equally divided: It ſhall depend upon the order of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, given with the knowledge of the French Troops, what Forts ſhall be garriſoned, and what ſhall be deſtroyed.—This point ſhall not depend upon a reference to Europe.

ARTICLE 10th.—As affording the eaſieſt means of effecting the expulſion of the Engliſh and Portugueſe, let me be ſupplied from the Mauritius with from five to ten thouſand Europeans, and from twenty-five to thirty thouſand Negroes, &c. trained men.

ARTICLE 11th.—The French Troops to diſembark at Suddaſheo Gurrh *(Onore)* and immediately proceed to reduce Goa. The advantage of taking Goa will be this; that there will then be a place for the Ships to remain at, and the Troops will be eaſily ſupplied with the neceſſary equipments.

ARTICLE 12th.—After having fully conſidered theſe Propoſitions, let me have ſpeedy intelligence, by a ſmall veſſel diſpatched for the purpoſe, whether you will agree to them or not, in order that every thing neceſſary for the troops may be prepared. An European will be ſtationed on the Sea Coaſt, to ſend intelligence of the ſhips. Aubaine, an European, is ſent. Tranſmit me information reſpecting the coming of the troops by his hands, as he is acquainted with my ports.

ARTICLE 13th—Four perſons in my confidence are now deputed. Of theſe I requeſt you will diſpatch two upon one of your Ships to France, accompanied by ſome confidential perſon, whom you may ſelect for the purpoſe. The negotiations that are to be carried on in France ſhall be through them. I have entruſted them with a packet addreſſed to the leaders of the French Nation: diſpatch them with this packet. As to the two Sirdars who are directed to bring the troops, you will bring them back with you on one of your ſhips. I beg you will get my ſhip, which is now going, coppered; and if that can be done in time, let her return with your ſhip; but if that cannot be, place a commander in her, and let her follow.

Article 14th.—While engaged in attacking the Engliſh and Portugueſe, ſhould the Mahrattas and the Mogul *(Nizam)* aſſiſt them, we muſt chaſtiſe them effectually.

[*Here follows a Draft of the Letters, with their reſpective Forms of Addreſs, of which a Tranſlation appears in* No. 13.

A Gun is ſpecified to be ſent to General Mangalon, Admiral Sercey, *and* General Malartic.]

On the back of the Original,

Copy of the large letter of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, cauſed to be written in the French language by Ripaud. Written by Syud Mohummed on the 5th of the month Ahmedy, of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mohummud.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

(No. 15.)

[*This Memorandum Book commences with a rough and incomplete Draft of the Letters to the French Legiſlature in France and at the Mauritius; Tranſlations of the Originals of which appear in* No. 13.]

* HEADS of INTELLIGENCE reſpecting the Country Powers.

Intelligence reſpecting Nizam Alli Khaun:

Nizam Alli Khaun is extremely ill, and at the point of death. He has three or four ſons, who are inimical to one another. Several of them ſolicit the protection of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and he who is particularly attached to the Sirkar is ſupported by the Chiefs of that State.

Intelligence reſpecting the Mahrattas:

The Head of the State threw himſelf off the top of his houſe and was killed.—All the Chiefs are inimical to one another, and upon the point of proceeding to hoſtilities, and they no longer poſſeſs any authority throughout the country.—The troops of Zemaun Shah Dooranny have reached Delhi, the capital of the Emperor.—He himſelf is come with them.—The Mahratta troops have made their appearance in various places in the Delhi province, and are continuing to collect. All the chiefs of Hindoſtan are diſaffected to the Mahrattas, on account of their oppreſſions. There is no doubt they will ſoon be expelled from that country. The domeſtic diſputes of the two Sirdars *(meaning the Nizam and the Mahrattas)* will certainly prevent either from joining the Engliſh. At the deſire and inſtigation

These Heads of Intelligence will alſo be found in Nos. 3 and 4 of the French Correſpondence, Appendix (B.)

ſtigation of Zemaun Shah, Mirza Amaum *(the late Vizier Aſſo-foo-Dowlah)* has quarrelled with the Engliſh, aſſembled his army, and is prepared for hoſtilities againſt them. The Engliſh likewiſe have aſſembled their army in Bengal. In the Calicut diſtrict, the Rajah of Contingerry has ſlain in battle near a thouſand Engliſh ſoldiers, and three or four thouſand native troops. The whole of the Calicut diſtrict is rendered diſaffected by the oppreſſion and violence of the Engliſh. In various places, the inhabitants are in arms, and do not acknowledge the Engliſh authority. The Polygars, that is to ſay, the Chiefs of the Maſulipitam, Ellore, and Arcot diſtricts, are alſo ready to revolt. They have killed and cut off the head of the ſon of Abdool Wahaub Khaun. In ſhort, now is the moment of opportunity.

[*Here follows a memorandum of the names and deſignations of the leading men at the Mauritius, and of the Executive Directory; the ſame as appears in* No. 1.]

* On the 18th of Khooſruvee, in the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mohummud, *(anſwering to the 9th of October* 1797) letters of the ſame tenor were written to the four perſons undermentioned:

Au Repreſentans, General Mangalon, General Malartic, Amiral Sercey.

The contents as follow:—The circumſtances of my cordial and ſincere attachment, and the ſentiments of my heart, have been perſonally communicated to Meer Youſuf Alli and Citoyen Ripaud, who will repreſent them to you. I doubt not you will conſider what they may ſtate as genuine and authentic. Believe me to be very anxious for your ſpeedily communicating the news of your welfare, and the detailed declaration of your friendſhip by theſe two perſons. Laſt year *(when I propoſed to ſend an embaſſy)* the ſeaſon for the ſailing of ſhips was at an end, and therefore the departure of the embaſſy was poſtponed. This year I have taken advantage of the early part of the ſeaſon for that purpoſe. Be fortune favourable to you!—[Written upon ſilvered paper.]

On the back of the original,
Intelligence.

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

* Vide No. 15. of the French Correſpondence, Appendix (B.) — in which General Malartic acknowledges the receipt of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun of this date.

(No. 16.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun's Ambaſſadors to the Iſle of France; written on their Return from the Embaſſy to Mangalore.

Huſſun Ally and Shaik Ibrahim, after offering their reſpects at the foot of the Throne, repreſent as follows:

ON Wedneſday the 9th of Behary, of the year 1226 from the birth of Mohummud, (*anſwering to the 26th April* 1798) we landed in ſafety with the Laſcars and other Attendants.

The following is an abſtract Statement of the force ſent by Generals Malartic, Sercey, and Mangalon, from Mauritius, to be employed in the Service.

Chapuy, General of the Land Forces, - -	1
Dubec, General of the Marine, - - -	1
Deſmoulins, Commandant of the Europeans,	1
Officers of the Artillery, - - - -	2
Marine Officers, - - - - -	6
Ship Builders and others, - - - -	4
Officers, Captains, Serjeants, and Linguiſt,	26
European Soldiers, - - - - -	36
Soldiers of the ſecond deſcription or half-caſt,	22
Total of the perſons arrived from Mauritius,	99

Excluſive of Monſieur De Bay, the Watch-maker, who was ſent from the Capital (*Seringapatam*) with us, making together 100 perſons, agreeably to the muſter roll which is diſpatched to your Majeſty, and from which every thing will appear.

The party, agreeably to the ſuggeſtion of their Chiefs, were diſembarked and furniſhed with ſeparate lodgings, which had been prepared for them.

Although there was no order from the Preſence for giving a daily Batta (*extra allowance*) or for furniſhing ſubſiſtence and neceſſary ſupplies for the Troops which might eventually arrive from Mauritius, yet, with a view to ſatisfy them, and ſet their minds at eaſe, we, having conſulted with Mirza Mohummed Baukir and Meer Mohummed Alli, the Aſſoff of Jemaulabad, fixed on ſuch rates as appeared to us proper for the daily allowance of each individual, to have effect until the receipt of orders from the Preſence: but the Sirdars or Chiefs would not aſſent to theſe rates, and they made application for allowances according to a ſtatement of their own.

We accordingly, conſidering the circumſtances of the time, adopted their own rates, and they will be paid agreeably thereto, until notice be received from the Preſence. A copy of the Statement

Statement fixed by us, with copy alſo of the Memorandum delivered by them, is tranſmitted to your Majeſty, and every thing will appear from them.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty!—The application made by the two Generals for conveyances for themſelves, as well as for their dependants, appears by the Memorandum dictated by them, to be as follows:

For the two Generals, two Palankeens and two Horſes,

For the Commandant of the Troops, 10 Officers, 5 Captains, 6 Serjeants, 1 Linguiſt, 2 Chief Officers of Artillery, and 1 Watch-maker, altogether 28 perſons, they require 28 Horſes and 2 Palankeens.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty!—The various Articles and Baggage which accompany them, ſuch as large Cheſts, &c. &c. are very numerous, and extremely bulky and heavy; they may be eſtimated at nearly the burthen of a thouſand men; and at time of carrying this baggage over the Ghauts (Paſſes) &c. a ſtill greater number of labourers will be required than heretofore, and by reaſon of the great weight and bulk of the articles, great delay and tardineſs will certainly take place at the different ſtages. The ſeaſon too of the rains, and for bad roads, is approaching, and at hand; moreover, it is the time fixed for the departure of the Aſſofs, Aumildars, and Killahdars, ſtationed on the road, according to their engagements; and from the borders of Jemaulabad to Aſtaurch, your Majeſty well knows in what a high ſtate of cultivation the land is, the whole extent of the road; under this circumſtance, your Majeſty will be pleaſed to order what you may think proper.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty!—In conſequence of the rains (ſhould perchance no halting places be found in the cultivated Country) they will require for themſelves and their equipage, as the Troops accompany them, Gundelehs (*the fly of a Tent*) and ſmall Tents for the Chiefs; they will alſo want Proviſions, Goats, Fowls, Rice, &c.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty!—Seven Cheſts or Caſks containing Nutmeg and Clove Trees, &c. which agreeably to your orders were brought by us from the Mauritius, alſo require near eighty perſons to carry them. It occurred to us, before the receipt of an order from the Preſence, and their diſpatch, a conſiderable period muſt elapſe; that the rains were approaching (and God forbid that they ſhould receive any injury) we, therefore, in preference to every thing elſe, ſent them off under charge of a Guard, to take care of them, with a Letter; and an account of the particular names of the Trees, which we tranſlated from the account given by the European, and we gave poſitive injunctions for their being carried as far as the borders of Jemaulabad (the Aſſof of which place is Meer Monummud

Ally) by Baigarries (*perſons preſſed for public Service*) and for their being tranſported from thence up to the Ghaut (*Paſſes*). Having conveyed them ſo far, we deſired alſo that they might be carried on, provided Baigarries could be procured as they proceeded. Under theſe circumſtances, we truſt that Laſcars and others may be ordered from the Preſence, with a view to expedite the conveyance of them, that they may receive no injury from delay.

We have further to repreſent, that we have diſpatched to your Majeſty three Letters from the Europeans; one from General Chapay, the ſecond from General Dubec, who at the time of our landing gave us one alſo to be preſented to your Majeſty from a perſon named Monſieur L'Hermite: We alſo ſend three Memoranda of rates of allowance as fixed by us, and thoſe which the Chiefs demand. Altogether there are five packets forwarded incloſed in our Letter, which we hope will be duly received. In addition to theſe, a ſeparate account of the Battle between the French and Engliſh Ships in the Roads of Tellicherry is alſo tranſmitted, and every thing will appear from it.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty!—From the day of our departure on board the veſſel of that Traitor Ripaud, till our arrival at Coriaul (*Mangalore*) whatever has occurred, and all that we have accompliſhed in our endeavours to promote the Intereſts of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, will be fully apparent on our arrival at the Preſence. One of us being unable to ride on horſeback in conſequence of the heat of the weather, and his ſuffering much from boils, we truſt that through your Majeſty's extreme kindneſs, we ſhall be favoured with a Dooly from the Preſence.

Dated 14th Behaury of the year 1226 from the birth of Mohummud (*anſwering to the 30th of April* 1798.)

A true Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

(No. 17.)

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Mirza Baukir, &c. at Mangalore.

To Mirza Baukir, Huſſun Ally, and Mohummud Ibrahim, dated the 25th Behaury of the year Shaudaub, 1226 from the birth of Mohummud (*anſwering to the 11th May* 1798.)

YOUR Letter dated the 14th Behaury of the year Shaudaub 1226 from the birth of Mohummud (*anſwering to the 30th April* 1798) diſpatched by two camel meſſengers, has been received: and the contents have been aſcertained.

APPENDIX (A.) No. 17.

You ſtate that Huſſun Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim had arrived with the French Sirdars (*or Chiefs*) and ſome European Recruits; and the account which you ſent containing the liſt of their names, and the allowances for their ſubſiſtence, has been received.

According to your requeſt, two Palankeens and two Horſes are ſent for the two Chiefs, and 28 Horſes for the other perſons; a Horſe is alſo ſent for Mohummud Ibrahim, and you will take the Palankeen belonging to the European Ripaud, and having aſſigned two Palankeens to the two European Chiefs, and one to Huſſun Ally, you will repair to the Preſence with the Europeans. For the tranſportation of their Baggage 300 men have been ordered; you will pay them their wages until their arrival at the Capital, and making them carry the baggage of the Europeans, bring them with you; you will deſire the European Chiefs to leave their ſurplus baggage behind them, depoſiting it in a houſe, and placing a guard to take care of it, and the remaining neceſſary articles they will bring with them; by the bleſſing of God, after their arrival at the Preſence, their whole baggage will be ſent for. Having fully explained this, you will bring them to the Preſence.

An anſwer to their Letters is tranſmitted accompanying; you will accordingly deliver it to them. They have been informed, that if it be neceſſary to bring every body with them, they will do ſo; but that if they have any thing particular to communicate, ſome of their Chiefs ſhould repair immediately to the Preſence, and leaving the men with the other Chiefs, give orders for their proceeding leiſurely after them.—Should the men be left behind, you will leave with them Komaul Mohumud, Mirda, and an Hircarrah, for the purpoſe of providing them with neceſſaries, and you yourſelves will proceed to the Preſence with the European Chiefs.—You will cauſe them to be furniſhed with ſuch a quantity of proviſions as may be proper by the different Aumils (*Revenue Officers*) of the Talooks, and give regular receipts—An order (*Rahdary*) for this purpoſe has been written, and is tranſmitted to you—Bearers for three Palankeens with three Duffadors, Jewajee Naik, Phenkajee Naik, and Goulaul Naik, and two Shahaubdar Guards, are ſent to you.

Your diſpatching the boxes containing the Trees was very proper: Laſcars have alſo been ſent from the Preſence for the purpoſe of bringing them on—You will bring the Ship Builders who have arrived to the Preſence, as well as the other Artificers; and after I ſhall have ſeen them, they will be ſent back for the purpoſe of being employed in Ship building.

The Letters written by Huſſun Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim do not contain any thing reſpecting their negotiations, nor

mention where they have been, or from whence they came—We deſire you will cauſe Huſſun Ally to write a full account of every thing, from the day of their leaving Jemaulabad to the day of their return to that place, containing the occurrences on the voyage, their conferences, the ſtate of the War, and a deſcription of whatever they may have ſeen curious or intereſting. Having written all theſe particulars, you will tranſmit the narrative to the Preſence, that they may not again be called to account.

You will encourage and ſatisfy the people who have arrived, and bring them to the Preſence. In matters of little importance, you will be careful not to diſpleaſe or vex them.

The order *(Rahdary)* for ſupplying neceſſaries which has been ſent, is under charge of Komaul Mohummud. Conſidering what is proper, you will furniſh them accordingly, and taking an account of every thing, bring it with you, that the neceſſary deduction may be granted. You muſt all three of you write ſeparate Arzies when you have occaſion to write.

To the Aſſaf of Jemaulabad.

You will remain (at Jemalabaud) for the purpoſe of furniſhing the neceſſary articles to the Chriſtians who have arrived; after their departure you will repair to the Preſence, and ſhould even the month of Zehijah have elapſed, it is of no importance.

Endorſement.

Two large Mares, 29 Horuſes, and Bearers for 3 Palankeens, with 3 Duffadors, Jeewajee Naick, Penkajee Naick, and Goolaul Naick, and two Shahaubdar Guards, are *(ſent)* with Komaul Mohummud Mirda, (*or head*) of Meſſengers, and Narrana and Burſa Naick Hircarrahs.

A true Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

Perſian Tranſlator to the Government.

(No. 18.)

TRANSLATION of the Narrative of the Proceedings of the Ambaſſadors diſpatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the French Iſlands, from their Departure to their Return—Written by Huſſin Alli, one of the Ambaſſadors.

The following Articles were taken down agreeably to the Dictation of Ripaud, on board the Veſſel, on the 27th of Zaukree, 1225 of Mohummud, (*anſwering to the 15th December 1797.*)

IT has been ordered by the ſacred Preſence, that (*we*) muſt bring 30,000 Horſe and 40,000 Infantry, 100 Guns and Mortars, with their Equipments and Artillery Men, with the French force. Proviſions, carriage, conveyance, and military ſtores, ſhall be furniſhed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar—This Article was not brought forward.

That we ſhould forward as great a number of Europeans as we can, together with 20 or 30,000 men of colour, who know their exerciſe well, and accompanied by experienced Officers.

That the Generals who may be ſent on their part (*the French*) be maſters of their profeſſion, ſuch as General Mangalon; and as our King is better verſed in the ſyſtems of India, the French Generals muſt conſult with him, and carry on operations againſt the enemy in concert with him.

Whatever may be taken in this War from the enemies of our King and the Republic, ſuch as Towns, Forts, Factories, Effects, Ships, and Veſſels, Money, &c. or whatever Caſh or Treaſure be taken from the Nations in ſubjection to them; all theſe muſt be divided into two (*equal*) parts, one half for our King, and the other for the Republic; excepting the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which the Engliſh formerly wreſted from it by force of arms; ſuch country will be retained by the Sirkar, and they (*the French*) ſhall have no ſhare in it.

Should the French Republic be deſirous of making Peace with the Engliſh, they are not to conclude ſuch Peace without our King being comprehended therein; becauſe, after the Treaty of Alliance, the Enemies of the Republic will be ſtill the Enemies of our King, and it would not be conſiſtent with friendſhip and juſtice, not to include him in the Peace.

Should any one in the ſervice of the Khoodadaud Sirkar enter the French Camp and commit any outrage, let him be apprehended and ſent to the Preſence, in order that he may be puniſhed according to the forms of the Khoodadaud Sirkar—and in the ſame manner ſhould any one of

the French Army enter the Camp of our King, and be guilty of any outrage and irregularity, he ſhall be immediately apprehended and ſent to the General of the French Army, in order that he may puniſh him agreeably to his own cuſtoms—This Article was not brought forward.

Should theſe Propoſitions be approved by the Republic, we requeſt the leaders of the Mother Republic, to tranſmit ſpeedy intelligence thereof to our King, by a ſmall veſſel, in order that his Highneſs in perſon may ſet on foot a formidable and victorious Army to meet that of the French in the neighbourhood of Mirjaun, which place is cloſe to Goa.—Oh, French Nation! With a view to the mutual intereſts of the parties, our King intended to ſend ſeveral Letters under his auguſt Seal and Signature, with four Sirdars of high rank, for the purpoſe of negotiating upon a ſhip belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the Chiefs of the Mother Country—But the apprehenſion of the enemy, and the unfavourableneſs of the ſeaſon, prevented the meaſure. A Standard of the Republic was however quickly prepared, and ſet up in the Camp of Lally; (*his Majeſty*) cauſed it to be ſaluted with three thouſand Guns *—Ripaud and Monſ. De Bay can bear teſtimony to this fact—And whereas our King has declared, that he thus will ſupport the Standard of the Republic; Oh, French Nation! if ye will but conſent to theſe Propoſitions, you need not hereafter fear your Enemies—Turn your thoughts only to the protection of your Iſland, for our King will keep the Engliſh ſo employed and embarraſſed, that they will be unable to turn their attention towards you—Further, Zemaun Shah, King of the Afghauns, and the greater part of the powers of India, are united with our King for this purpoſe, and will not ceaſe until they ſhall have driven the Engliſh out of India.

OH, PROTECTOR! †
Supporter of the World, Health!

The Particulars of our Proceedings from our firſt leaving Jemaul-abaud, until our arrival (return) at the port of Cowriaul (*Mangalore*) in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are as follow:

On

* Here follow the names of various Implements of War, probably meaning Ordnance, Muſkets, and Rockets; but, the uſual appellations being changed according to Tippoo Sultaun's ſyſtem, it is not known what ſpecies are here deſignated. This alludes to the ceremony of conſecrating the National Flag, of which a detailed account is given in the Journal of the Sittings of a Jacobin Club, which had been eſtabliſhed at Seringaptum under the auſpices of M. Ripaud. This curious paper, in which the Sultaun is ſtyled Le Citoyen Tipou, was found in the Palace at Seringaptum.

† An invocation to the Deity.

APPENDIX (A.) No. 18.

On Sunday the 17th of Zaukree 1225 of the Birth of Mohummed (5th *December* 1797) we embarked—Ripaud occaſioned the delay of a day or two in adjuſting the equipments of the Veſſel, &c. On the 19th, we weighed anchor.—After proceeding five or ſix Coſs * to ſea, Ripaud, accompanied by five or ſix perſons, came up to us in a very diſorderly manner, deſiring us to ſhew them the letters which had been entruſted to us for the Sirdars (*or Chiefs*) at the Mauritius—we obſerved, that our orders from the Preſence were, not to open the diſpatches until our arrival there, and that it was not becoming in him (*Ripaud*) who had laid the foundation of the preſent expedition, and who was acquainted with all circumſtances, to take ſuch ſtep.—All our perſuaſions were of no avail; he took the diſpatches from us by force, and tearing open the leathern envelope, wanted to open the Khereetahs † alſo—we told him that he would be diſgraced, and his improper proceedings be expoſed among his whole nation, (*adding*) that it was highly unbecoming in him to be guilty of ſuch a degree of treachery and miſconduct: That until our arrival at the Mauritius, we reſpected theſe Khereetahs as our own lives, and that we would ſacrifice our lives, but we would do with theſe Khereetahs as we had been directed by the Preſence. —Upon this, he reſtored them to us.—The next day he came to us, and deſired that we would make over to him the Money which had been given to us by the Preſence, for him and his French aſſociates, elſe (*ſaid he*) I will go to Umbajee (*meaning perhaps towards Bombay*) and other quarters, for plunder, and will coaſt it for five or ſix months—We anſwered, "You "know very well, that the Money which his Highneſs aſſigned "for our expences was entruſted to us in your preſence, by Shaik "Ahmud, Mullik-oo-Toojar; knowing and ſeeing this, it is very "unbecoming in you to make this requeſt.—Refuge of the "World, Health!"—He aſſigned for our accommodation the place where the Laſcars are; there was no place for us to ſleep or to ſit in—our inconveniencies increaſed daily; at laſt we deſired Ripaud to allot ſome place for us to remain in until our arrival at the Mauritius; upon which he gave us a ſmall Doney (*Boat*) which was on the veſſel, to ſleep and eat in, until our arrival at the Iſland.—From the day of our leaving Mangalore until our arrival at Mauritius, he allowed us not more (*water*) than what he allowed the Laſcars, and which only ſufficed for drinking, it was not enough for cooking. In the courſe of the voyage he took two veſſels; after taking the cargo out he releaſed them.—After ten or twelve days we ſteered directly for the

* A Coſs is uſually reckoned equal to about two miles Engliſh.

† Khereetahs are bags or caſes of tiſſue or ſilk, in which letters addreſſed to perſons of rank are uſually incloſed.

the Mauritius. Ripaud ſent a meſſage to me*, propoſing to recite to us the commands which your Highneſs had entruſted to him, reſpecting the negotiations with the Sirdars of the Mauritius; that we ſhould take down a Tranſlation of them, and make our repreſentations accordingly at the Iſland. We replied, that the Shaik Ahmud, Mullik-oo-Toojar, had communicated to us in his *(Ripaud's)* preſence, orders to this effect; that whatever he *(Ripaud)* ſhould dictate to us or tell us, we ſhould make our repreſentations accordingly to the Sirdars above-mentioned, through the medium of Monſieur De Bay.—Ripaud brought ſeveral papers to us, and dictating to De Bay, cauſed him to write ſeveral Articles; which being done, he ſaid, that they were in conformity to the orders of the Preſence, and deſired that we would regulate our negotiations accordingly. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the diſtreſs we ſuffered from the rain, and the motion of the waves of the ſea. However, by the favour of God and your Majeſty's auſpices, we ſurvived, and on Thurſday the 3d of the Month Rawzee *(19th January* 1798) being arrived within two coſs of the Mauritius, a pilot came off in a boat to learn the circumſtances of the Ship.—He came on board, and Ripaud received him with a great deal of cordiality—he told him that we were Ambaſſadors ſent by your Highneſs to the Sirdars of the Mauritius, and deſired that he would ſend ſome one *(on ſhore)* to give notice. The Pilot immediately ſent a Laſcar with a verbal meſſage to the General; and in two or three hours † after a Phyſician came to aſcertain the people's health on board the ſhip. He ſent for all the men who were on board the veſſel, and enquired into the ſtate of every man's health; he then came up to us, and made a ſalam *(or obeiſance)* and told us, that he would immediately ſend notice to the General of our arrival; we deſired him to allot ſome place for our accommodation on ſhore, and enable us to diſembark, adding, that in a day or two after we would commence our interviews with the Sirdars; requeſting that our arrival might not be made known to any one *(elſe.)* The Phyſician, after remaining an hour, returned to the Sirdars, and before two hours had elapſed, ſent four perſons of rank with a verbal meſſage, ſtating, that he was extremely happy at our arrival, and that he would ſend for us the next day—we replied, by requeſting that he would ſend for us clandeſtinely, ſo that it ſhould be known to no one; they replied, that

* The Vakeels are deſignated throughout this Paper by the term Ghoolaum or Slaves. Here the word is in the ſingular number, and is perhaps intended to apply to the writer only.

† The *hours* in this Paper muſt be underſtood to mean the Hindoſtany Ghurry, conſiſting of about 23 or 24 minutes.

hat it was very well, they would report accordingly to the General, and act agreeably to ſuch orders as he might give—fter this they went away.—In the mean time Ripaud carried he Ship near to the land, and dropping the anchor in the mouth of the River, immediately went to the General. At twelve o'clock at night he came on board again, and told us that he had repreſented every thing to the General—before his return however, five or ſix Sirdars and two Aids de Camp of General Malartic's, came to us on board the veſſel, and told us that they muſt conform to the cuſtom of their Nation, and that if they did not receive your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors with due reſpect and attention, they would be cenſured from home. We uſed every argument in our power to diſſuade them, but to no purpoſe. The next day the ſoldiers were drawn up in two lines, from the bank of the river to General Malartic's houſe, by General Malartic's directions, who ſent ſeveral Officers in his own boat to meet us, and conduct us to his houſe—accordingly we went on ſhore in the boat; and immediately upon our landing near a hundred and fifty guns were fired, and we were conducted with the utmoſt degree of reſpect to the Sirdars—When arrived at General Malartic's houſe, the General himſelf, General Sercey, the Members of Council *, and other Sirdars, met us at the door of the houſe.—The General ſeated us upon chairs cloſe at his right hand.—We preſented your Highneſs's Compliments to all the Sirdars, and told them that the object of our coming was to enquire after the health of your Majeſty's friends, as no news of them had reached the Preſence for ſeveral years, and therefore your Majeſty had deputed us to all the Sirdars, that we might aſcertain and return with an account of the welfare of your Majeſty's friends. I then took the Khereetas, containing your Majeſty's letters, in my hands, roſe from my ſeat, and addreſſing the Sirdars, told them that they muſt take the Royal Letters with reſpect.—Upon this General Malartic aroſe, and taking off his hat, received the letters from my hands. In the ſame manner General Sercey roſe from his place, and came up to me, and then I delivered to him his letter alſo.—General Mangalon was not then preſent, but General Malartic told us that if we would deliver to him your Highneſs's letter to General Mangalon, he would take care to convey it to him, and obtain his receipt for it. We accordingly delivered the auguſt Letter into the hands of General Malartic. I afterwards enquired who was the Preſident of the Council—Malartic deſired Monſieur Des Combres to riſe and take the letters. At the time of our landing we deſired Ripaud to accompany us, which however he did not, but, in about one hour afte

* The Colonial Aſſembly muſt be ſuppoſed to be here meant.

after our arrival, he came to the Aſſembly, and holding his hat under his arm, ſtood at a diſtance. We told General Malartic that Monſieur De Bay had been ſent from the Preſence to be the Interpreter between him *(Malartic)* and us, in any negotiations which might take place between us; in conſequence of which, he called De Bay to him, and obſerved to him, that in your Highneſs's Letter, Yooſuf Alli was mentioned *(as the perſon deputed)* whereas our names were Huſſun Alli and Shaik Ibrahim, and deſired to know the reaſon of this?—This being explained to us by De Bay, I anſwered, that Meer Yooſuf Alli had been originally appointed, but being laid up with illneſs, he had been ſet aſide, and your Highneſs had deputed us inſtead—we then told General Malartic that we had ſeveral points of a ſecret nature to communicate to him, and therefore, if he would ſend for us in private, we would communicate to him what your Highneſs had directed.—General Malartic anſwered, "At "3 o'clock we *two* Sirdars* will viſit you at your place of "reſidence;" we then took leave. General Malartic provided us both with Palanquins, and directed the Bearers to remain with us as long as we continued on the Iſland, and he gave us a garden cloſe to the city to reſide in. At 3 o'clock all the Sirdars above-mentioned viſited us—we went to meet them as far as the garden gate, and conducted them into the houſe with all due ceremony and reſpect. We ſeated them upon chairs, and addreſſed them to this effect: "The object of our King in "deſiring to form an Alliance with the French Republic, is "to cruſh our already half-expiring enemy—what do you wait "for? His Majeſty is ready to afford you ſuccours; ſhew "yourſelves in India. The unbounded violence and oppreſ-"ſion of the Engliſh, have rendered all the Princes of India "their enemies; they are enfeebled on every ſide, and from "the great extent of territory which they have acquired by ar-"tifice, they are diſperſed in all quarters. Look upon the "preſent time as a moſt fortunate opportunity; ſend a large "Army and an extenſive train of Artillery, to the aſſiſtance of "our Sovereign, and effectually chaſtizing our mutual ene-"mies, drive them out of India.—The Engliſh tremble at the "very name of our Sovereign and of the French, and will not "be able to withſtand the power of our Sovereign, ſupported "by the aid of the French Republic, but will be defeated in "every quarter.—It is well known to the Republic, that both "his late Majeſty and our preſent Sovereign, have at all times "been the friends and well-wiſhers of the French Nation, have "always ſought their aſſiſtance and ſupport, and made common "cauſe in their wars againſt their enemies.—The wiſh of our "Sovereign

* It does not appear who the other was.

" Sovereign is this, that, by affording aſſiſtance to the Repub..., " the French name may become as honoured and exalted in " India, as it is through Europe and among the Muſſulmen."

The Sirdars aſked, if an auxiliary force ſhould be furniſhed from Europe, would your Highneſs ſupply them with Proviſions, Military Stores, Conveyance, and Carriage? We anſwered, That from the day of the landing of the French Army in India, your Highneſs would ſupply them with Proviſions; that is to ſay, Rice, Meat of every kind, and Ghee (excepting however European Liquors) Military Stores, Conveyance, and Carriage. They then told us, That for the purpoſe of procuring a large Military Force, they would fit out two Ships of War, and diſpatch them with letters from themſelves, together with your Highneſs's letters addreſſed to them four, in charge of two confidential perſons of rank, to France; and they deſired that we would give them a Memorandum of the proviſions and carriage which we had promiſed them, in order that they might forward it to Europe, and ſpeedily obtain the military ſuccours required. We replied, That we would the next day furniſh them with the memorandum accordingly. They then roſe and went home. In the morning they ſent the Head Aid-de-Camp and * . . . . . Dewan †, to us; who ſaid that General Malartic ſent his compliments, and deſired him to mention, that he and the other three Sirdars were about to write letters to the Government in Europe, and therefore he requeſted, that we would furniſh him with the Memorandum which we had promiſed, with reſpect to proviſions and carriage. Having accordingly drawn up a Memorandum with regard to proviſions and carriage, we ſent it by Monſ. De Bay to General Malartic. Cheriſher of the World, Health!— Theſe four Sirdars have each written ſeparate letters to different people, to procure a large force for the aſſiſtance of the Sirkar, and have deputed two confidential perſons, one Monſ.‡ —— the Head Aid-de-Camp, the other Monſ. Magon, a Captain, in order to repreſent the exceſs of your Highneſs's friendſhip and attachment, and charged with your Highneſs's letters addreſſed to General Malartic, &c. And accordingly on the 7th of Rauzee 1225 of the birth of Mahommed, (*23d January* 1798) they were diſpatched to Europe, on two ſhips of war, with the utmoſt caution. After two or three days, with a view to ſtrengthen the foundations of friendſhip and attachment, we cauſed a paper to be drawn up by Monſieur De Bay, to the following purpoſe, and ſent it to General Malartic; viz.

* No probable name can be conjectured from the original.

† Superintendant of the Revenue or Finance.

‡ Name illegible.

viz. that in order to cement the baſis of friendſhip and alliance, it was neceſſary that both parties ſhould bind themſelves by oaths, in order that the ſyſtem of harmony and friendſhip, ſubſiſting between your Majeſty and the French Nation, might be confirmed, and that, while the Moon ſhould keep its courſe, this alliance ſhould remain unimpaired and unviolated. General Malartic returned for anſwer, that the ratification of the alliance by oath depended upon Government in Europe; that the friendſhip between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation was fully eſtabliſhed; that there would never be any diminution of that friendſhip and union, as long as the Moon retained her courſe; that the enemies of their ſtate were the enemies of the French Nation; that your Highneſs would ſoon have an opportunity of ſeeing what the devotion and friendſhip of the French Nation would effect, with the view of cruſhing the enemy; and that he was from his heart the devoted ſervant of your Sirkar.

Refuge of the World!—In conſequence of the ſeverity of a ſea voyage, and unfavourableneſs of the climate, I was ſo much indiſpoſed, that —— * General Malartic's Dewan, remarked it, and told the General, that I was extremely ill; in conſequence of which he immediately ſent two of the firſt Phyſicians to attend me, with a meſſage, that on the next day, at three o'clock, he would come himſelf to viſit me. The following day General Malartic came accordingly; and after making enquiries reſpecting my health, he ſaid that Ripaud had made an erroneous repreſentation to your Highneſs, which occaſioned us to be deputed, *That had we arrived four months before, he could have ſent us back with One Thouſand Europeans, until the arrival of the army from Europe, but that thoſe troops had now been diſpatched to Batavia, to the aſſiſtance of the Dutch*; ſtill however he would manifeſt his devotion in the beſt manner he could, and that he would not ſend us away empty-handed.—He then aſked in what places your Highneſs had factories eſtabliſhed, and what was the practice of the Sirkar with reſpect to the eſtabliſhment of factories? and deſired us to ſend a memorandum on the ſubject. The next day we cauſed De Bay to draw up a reply to the following effect, which we ſent to General Malartic; viz. "That your Highneſs had eſtabliſhed factories at *Muſcat*, at *Kutch*, at *Buſſora*, and in other principal cities; that two confidential perſons were kept at each factory to buy and ſell; and that if he *(Malartic)* were willing that a factory on the part of your Highneſs ſhould be eſtabliſhed at the Mauritius, we would repreſent it to your Highneſs; and that if you approved, a factory ſhould be eſtabliſhed accord-

* Name illegible.

ingly." Some days after, General Malartic ſent for us, and told us, that he readily agreed to the eſtabliſhment of the Sirkar's factory at the Mauritius; adding, that he would appoint a Dewan to ſuperintend it, who would provide ſuch articles as your Highneſs required at a favourable rate, and alſo that he would aſſign a houſe belonging to the Company for the purpoſe. After two or three days I ſent a note by Monſieur De Bay to General Malartic, requeſting that he would procure ſome plants of the nutmeg and cloves, ſome European fruit trees, fine-coloured and ſweet-ſcented flowers, and filling ſome wooden boxes with earth, plant them therein, and ſend them carefully back with us to be preſented to your Highneſs. The General immediately ſent for the Gardener, and directed him to prepare the plants in the boxes with the utmoſt expedition. At three o'clock we received a viſit from General Sercey. We advanced to meet him, conducted him into the houſe, and ſeated him on a chair. General Sercey ſaid to us, That, pleaſe God, ſome large ſuccours would very ſoon arrive from Europe, and that it was his intention to accompany the troops to your Highneſs. After that, we told him, That it would be very deſirable if he could ſend back with us five or ſix experienced Navigators, ſeveral Ship Builders, and Iron Cannon Founders; to which General Sercey agreed, promiſing to ſend them with us on our return. After ſitting two hours, he roſe. After this, General Malartic ſent a meſſage by his Dewan, inviting us the following morning to ſee the powder mills, gardens, and mortar firing; adding, that he ſhould be at the Powder Works before us. Early in the morning, accompanied by De Bay, we went to the Powder Works, and immediately on our alighting from our palanquins at the gate, we were ſaluted with twenty-one guns. The ſoldiers were drawn out in two ranks, while ſeveral Officers came out to meet us, and conducted us to General Malartic and General Sercey, who met us at the head of the ſtairs, and taking our hands, ſeated us upon chairs, and then offered, if we choſe, to go with us and ſhew us the works—We anſwered, that it was juſt as they pleaſed; their pleaſure was ours. They immediately roſe, and ſhewed us all the works.—We then went without the gates, where they directed the artillery-men to fire the mortars at the targets, which they did fifteen times. They then requeſted that we would go and ſee the garden, with the plants of nutmegs and cloves, &c. On our leaving the Powder Works, we were again ſaluted with twenty-one guns. We then proceeded to the garden, where we remained four hours, and then returned home.—The next day General Malartic ſent to invite us to go and ſee ſome fire-works to be exhibited that night; accordingly an hour before the cloſe of the day we went to the place where

the

the fire-works were to be exhibited. The ſecond Aid de Camp and five Sirdars came out to meet us, and conducted us to the upper ſtory—at that time both the Generals were not preſent. Having ſat till nine o'clock at night, and ſeen the fire-works, we returned home. Two or three days afterwards they invited us to go and ſee the Armoury, the Moody-Khauna*, and the Iron Manufactory, deſiring that we would come for that purpoſe at four hours after day-light. We accordingly ſet out, and on our arrival at the gate of the Armoury, the Sirdars belonging to the eſtabliſhment came out to meet us; they ſhewed us the whole of the eſtabliſhment of muſkets, implements of war, balls, &c. &c. after which we took our leave. The next day General Malartic ſent a verbal meſſage by . . . . . Dewan, inviting us to go, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to ſee the Batteries and Ordnance. The perſon in command of them received directions to ſhew them to us; and we accordingly ſet out, accompanied by Monſ. De Bay, and when arrived at the Batteries, the Sirdars of that department came forward, and ſhewed us the Batteries and Ordnance: they cauſed ſeveral ſhots to be fired. After ſeeing them all, we took leave of thoſe Sirdars, and returned home. The next day we were informed by Des Combres and the Dewan, that General Malartic had ſent a Ship to Bourbon, to fetch men for the ſervice of the Sirkar; and that the General ſaid he would not ſuffer us to take leave until the return of the ſhip——We told them, that we were not come to carry away with us men to be enliſted for the ſervice of the Sirkar (in other words, *Recruits)* nor were ſuch the orders we received from the Preſence. Five or ſix days after, General Malartic ſent a man to call us—He told us, that he had appointed ſome men for the ſervice of the Sirkar, whom he was about to ſend accordingly; and deſired us to give it under our hands, that we would repreſent to the Preſence, and procure their entertainment at the rate of pay which he ſhould fix. We informed him, that we could not venture to make any ſuch repreſentation to the Preſence. General Malartic replied, "Were I to write to the Preſence, would it not be agreed to?" We anſwered, that if he choſe to write, it would be at your Highneſs's option to agree to it or not. After this we took leave.—Being arrived at home, we wrote and ſent a letter to General Malartic by Monſieur De Bay, to this purport: "It is very well known to you, Sir, that the object of our "coming hither, was to carry with us the ſuccour of a large "and effective body of troops. Perſons of your nation repre-"ſented to the Preſence, that a conſiderable body of troops

" was actually ready at the Mauritius for the aſſiſtance of the " Sirkar, and that ſo ſoon as Ambaſſadors ſhould be ſent to " the Sirdars of the Mauritius, on the part of the Khoodadaud " Sirkar, an efficient body of men ſhould be ſent back with " them, whereby the common enemy would be chaſtiſed. Had " his Highneſs been pleaſed to give us orders for raiſing French " Recruits, his Highneſs would not have ſent us without ſet- " tling their rate of pay and eſtabliſhment, agreeably to the " cuſtom of the Sirkar. From a regard to the ancient union " and eſtabliſhed friendſhip ſubſiſting between the two States, " you deem it improper to ſend away the Ambaſſadors of the " Khoodadaud Sirkar empty-handed, and therefore propoſe to " ſend a few men, whom you yourſelf have engaged for the " ſervice of the Sirkar; but the object of the Sirkar will not " be anſwered by ſo ſmall a body of men: neither are we in- " ſtructed to carry with us recruits from the Mauritius, nor " indeed can this be done without money. Men of your na- " tion come to us every day *(meaning for the purpoſe of being* " *engaged)* and require to be furniſhed with money; but ſup- " poſing they waved their demand for money here, and volun- " tarily repaired to the Preſence with us, under your orders, " their pay muſt be fixed by the Preſence; elſe, ſuſpending this " buſineſs until his Highneſs can be informed, depute two Va- " keels of your own with us to negotiate the matter. As ſoon " as ſuch Vakeels ſhall have arrived at the Preſence, and his " Highneſs ſhall have ſtated to them the rate of pay and eſta- " bliſhment, as allowed to Lally's force in the ſervice of the " Sirkar, ſhould his Highneſs be diſpoſed to entertain them " agreeably to the accuſtomed rate of our Sirkar, his Highneſs " will ſend money with his Ambaſſadors; and then you may " enliſt men and ſend them accordingly: in the mean time, " do us the favour to give us our leave to return to the Pre- " ſence."——General Malartic wrote in anſwer, and alſo ſent word by Monſieur des Combres and . . . . . the Dewan, That he propoſed ſending Meſſrs. Chapuis and Dubuc, with ſeveral other Sirdars, to your Highneſs, with this view; that until the arrival of the French ſuccours from Europe, the former ſhould reſide at the Preſence in quality of Plenipotentiary, that the other Frenchmen might not, by telling falſities, like Ripaud, deceive your Highneſs; and that Monſieur Dubuc might be deputed to France, together with your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors, at the opening of the ſeaſon, to negotiate on the part of your Highneſs; as, by his going, many points of great importance would be effected. For theſe reaſons, he ſaid, he propoſed ſending theſe perſons to the Preſence, that hereafter, ſhould your Highneſs approve of engaging Frenchmen for your ſervice, they ſhould be entertained at the rate and according to

the cuſtoms of the Sirkar, and ſent accordingly.—Refuge of the World!—After the lapſe of 18 dàys, the ſhip which had been ſent to Bourbon returned empty. It appeared that a great many men wiſhed to come, but were prevented by the want of means. On being informed of this, General Malartic ſent word to us, that he propoſed in the courſe of five or ſix days to ſend us to Bourbon; that as many men as were willing to accompany us, we might carry to your Highneſs. General Mangalon paying us a viſit, we ſtated to him that it would be very deſirable if he would accompany the troops deſtined for the ſervice of the State—to which he replied, that when a conſiderable force ſhould arrive from Europe for the purpoſe of ſubduing the Enemy, he would accompany it to the Preſence, and he deſired that we would repreſent ſo to your Highneſs. After ſitting two hours, he took leave. Four days after, General Malartic ſent for us to his houſe, at three o'clock in the afternoon; and then propoſed to us to embark the following morning at nine o'clock, adding, that he himſelf would accompany us on board of ſhip to take leave. Accordingly, the next day, being Thurſday the 21ſt of Rubbaunee 1225 (*8th March* 1798) of the birth of Mohummud, we ſet out.—Arrived at the bank of the river's mouth, ſeveral Sirdars accompanied us in the boat, and eſcorted us on board the ſhip, where they took leave.—An hour after, General Malartic, Monſ. Chapuis, and Monſ. Dubuc, came on board; and General Malartic delivered to us the Khereetahs containing the Arzees to your Highneſs's addreſs, deſiring that we would preſent his humble reſpects. He then gave orders for weighing anchor, and returned as ſoon as General Malartic had got on board the boat—the Captain of the ſhip ordered the anchor to be hove; and in one day and a night we arrived at Bourbon, where we anchored. Monſ. Chapuis and Dubuc got into the boat, and viſited the Governor of Bourbon; and returned, bringing with them four perſons, who were deſirous of proceeding to the Preſence. The Captain continued here the whole day, and then weighing anchor ſhaped his courſe for Mangalore. Near the Line we met with a ſtorm, in which one of the maſts of the ſhip was ſprung (or *carried away*), and during the whole of the night the people deſpaired of their lives; but through the favour of God, and the Royal Auſpices, in the morning the ſtorm ceaſed.

Prior to this, I had the honour to write to your Highneſs a full and accurate account of the engagement which took place off Tellicherry*, together with the diſembarkment of the Europeans,

* This alludes to the capture of the Raymond and Woodcot Indiamen in Tellicherry Road.

Europeans, and their demands. Whence your Highneſs will have been informed of thoſe particulars.

Dated 8th of Tuckee of the year Shadaub 1226 of the birth of Mohummud (*23d May* 1798.)

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to Government.

(No. 19.)

Tranſlation of the Narrative of MOHUMMUD IBRAHIM, *one of the Ambaſſadors diſpatched by* TIPPOO SULTAUN *to the Iſle of France in* 1797.

CHAPTER I.—Account of the departure of Huſſun Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim, deputed on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, for the Iſland of Mauritius, on board a ſhip (*Pataila*) accompanied by Ripaud, a Frenchman; alſo of the Conferences held at that place with the Chiefs of Mauritius, &c. agreeably to the undermentioned particulars.

WE, Huſſun Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim, on the 16th of the month Zankery, the year Sauz (*anſwering to about the 4th of December* 1797) 1225 from the birth of Mohummud, having embarked on board the ſhip * * * * *, in company with Ripaud the European, in purſuance of the order of the enlightened Preſence, weighed anchor, and on the 20th of Rohmaunee of the ſame year (*anſwering to the 8th January* 1798) ſafely arrived at the Mauritius. The Sirdars (*or Chiefs*) of that place, in conſideration of the high reputation and dignity of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, came out to meet us with the greateſt reſpect, and we were landed in the town at one of the beſt houſes.

The four Letters addreſſed to the Chiefs of Mauritius, one to General Malartic, the ſecond to General Sercey, the third to General Mangalon, and the fourth to General Des Combres, were delivered; and theſe four Chiefs received them with the greateſt reſpect. They opened them, and aſcertained their contents. They mentioned that two ſhips were to be diſpatched from thence immediately for Paris, and that they ſhould ſend two other ſhips as a convoy to them, altogether four ſhips; that they (the four Chiefs) ſhould write to Paris an account of our arrived at Mauritius on a deputation from the Sultaun, and perſuade the Directory to open a Negotiation.

Your Servants conſidered the departure of theſe ſhips for

Paris ſo immediately after their arrival at the Mauritius, as a moſt propitious circumſtance, the happy effect of your victorious auſpices, and as preſaging the ſucceſs of the affairs of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. We obſerved to the Chiefs, that their writing alone would not produce a ſpeedy and ſatisfactory anſwer from Europe; and that therefore it would be proper to poſtpone the departure of the ſhips for ſome days, and ſend copies of the letters which they had reſpectively received from the Preſence, with their own diſpatches on the ſubject of the Negotiation with your Highneſs, in order that all your Highneſs's wiſhes might be made known and acquieſced in as ſoon as poſſible.

The Chiefs accordingly, on due conſideration, wrote what was proper. We alſo, taking advantage of the circumſtance of the time, appointed two Europeans of note*, one Monſ. Magon, the other Monſ. Pigon (holding out to them an expectation of the favour of the Sirkar) to act as Vakeels (*or Ambaſſadors*) and after preparing an Hookumnama (*or Inſtrument*) containing ten Propoſitions, the particulars of which will appear in a ſeparate paper, we delivered it to them, and diſpatched them on board the ſaid ſhips for Paris on the 6th of Rauzee of the ſame year (*anſwering to about the 22d of January* 1798.) By the bleſſing of God, all the objects of the Sirkar will ſpeedily be brought to bear agreeably to your wiſhes; but it will be better, with a view to give efficacy to the buſineſs, if Vakeels be ſent to Paris, with all poſſible expedition, immediately from the Sirkar. At a former period, it was your wiſh to ſend confidential Vakeels to Paris, for the purpoſe of promoting the objects you have in view: if Vakeels had been ſent, all the objects of your demands by this time would have been accompliſhed.

It is certain, that the Engliſh are reduced to great difficulties and diſtreſs, and at this criſis the Negotiations at Paris may be carried on with the greateſt ſucceſs; from the friendſhip of the Chiefs of Mauritius you can expect only ſome Recruits and the eſtabliſhment of a Factory; but with regard to other affairs of importance, ſuch as ſuccours for your country, and the conducting a Negotiation, nothing final can be determined here. It will be adviſable, however, to preſerve a friendſhip between theſe Chiefs of the Mauritius and the Sirkar.

We, according to our imperfect underſtandings, having made ourſelves acquainted with theſe matters, have related them accordingly.

CHAPTER

* Theſe names are too indiſtinctly written in the Perſian to warrant a certainty that they are the real names.

CHAPTER II.—Account of Ripaud, the European, as follows:

HAVING weighed anchor from the Bay *(Khaures)* at Courial *(Mangalore)* we proceeded out to the Roads, and came to an anchor. He, having collected all the Europeans, came to us, and ſaid that he had been extremely ill treated by all our Sirdars. We aſked him, in what reſpect our chiefs had behaved ill towards him? He anſwered, that it was the order of our Prince, that he ſhould be ſupplied from the Sirkar with all the ſtores and neceſſaries for the ſhip in the moſt ample manner, and that he ſhould thereon be diſpatched; that the Sirdars had furniſhed him with neither ſtores nor neceſſaries of any kind; and that Ahmud Khaun, Mullick-oo-Toojar, had taken from him by force the ſum of 325 Pagodas, and had alſo taken a bond from him for the ſhip, and informed him that he muſt himſelf purchaſe the ſtores and neceſſaries for her. That he had, in conſequence, purchaſed them from his own funds, and had then come away, by which means he had ſuſtained a great loſs; he therefore wiſhed to delay his voyage to the Mauritius for one year, and with a view to indemnify himſelf for his loſſes, he propoſed to ſeize ſome of the Enemy's ſhips, after which he would proceed to Mauritius. We on this aſked Ripaud, if he recollected what engagement he had entered into with the Preſence, and what improper meaſures he now propoſed to purſue? We obſerved, that it would be proper for him to pay ſome attention to his engagement, and to have ſome conſideration for the important buſineſs in agitation; that your Highneſs had treated him with great kindneſs, and that it would be well for him to exert himſelf cordially in promoting the affairs of the Sirkar, that he might be exalted accordingly. Ripaud replied, that it was well; but that he wiſhed to ſee the Letters which had been written from the Preſence to the Sirdars (or Chiefs) of Mauritius, with a view to aſcertain whether they were the ſame Letters or others. We obſerved to Ripaud, that it was the order of the Preſence, that we ſhould deliver theſe Letters to the Chiefs of Mauritius; that it was not proper in him treacherouſly to think of opening and reading them, and that he would be ſeverely reprimanded for it. Nowithſtanding this, without any regard either to his character or life, he ſtill poſitively inſiſted, that without opening and reading the Letters addreſſed to the Chiefs of Mauritius, he would by no means proceed to that place. We being entirely helpleſs, gave the four Letters into the hands of Ripaud, who, having opened them, and his mind being relieved from apprehenſion, immediately weighed anchor, and ſet off for Mauritius. We accordingly, through the proſperous fortunes of your Highneſs, arrived in ſafety with this European at that place.

APPENDIX (A.) No. 19.

CHAPTER III.—Account of the Conferences with Chiefs of Mauritius.

WHO immediately on our arrival ſent to us a Doctor and an Aid de Camp, to enquire into the ſtate of health of the ſhip's company, and to aſcertain from whence ſhe came. We replied, that we came from the Sultaun, upon whoſe kingdom and country be the ſhadow of God!—Afterwards a boat highly ornamented came off with ſeveral Sirdars to receive us; and they having placed us in it, and brought us on ſhore, 500 guns were fired off, and two lines of European troops being formed, and a compliment being paid with the colours, we were conducted with the greateſt ceremony and reſpect to the houſe of General Malartic, and all the Chiefs and Gentlemen roſe with great deference, and made us ſit down—They made enquiry after the health of your Highneſs. We replied, "God be "praiſed, by the Divine favour, he always enjoys excellent "health, and is actively employed in conducting the affairs of "his country, and in puniſhing and preventing the evil deſigns "of his devoted enemies; and he has ſent his compliments to "all the Chiefs." All the Chiefs, immediately on hearing the word Compliments, taking off their hats, and riſing from their ſeats, offered their profound reſpects. Upon this we gave the Four Chiefs their Letters. They aſked what elſe there was *beſides the letters? We anſwered, a Hookumnaumah* *. They then ſent to our place of reſidence, and obſerved that the evening they would call on us and ſee the Hookamnaumah. The four Chiefs accordingly did call in the evening, and made themſelves acquainted with the contents of the Hookumnaumah. We informed the Chiefs, that Ripaud was preſent at the time of writing it, and that it would be well if he were called in. General Malartic replied, that he did not ſend this European as a Vakeel to the reſplendent Preſence; "what then," ſaid he, "has he to do here? he is ſecond officer of a ſhip, and you "are come from the Preſence, the Shadow of God: whatever "conferences it may be neceſſary to hold, let them be held "with you." We thereon gave in writing to the Chiefs the ten Articles reſpecting Proviſions, &c. the particulars of which are ſpecified in a ſeparate paper; and the Chiefs being extremely pleaſed with it, went to their own houſes; and they have ſince ſent, on their own part, thoſe Ten Articles in detail to Paris."

CHAPTER

* Or Paper of Inſtructions;—probably means the Paper of Propoſitions annexed to the Diary of Huſſun Alli.

CHAPTER IV.—Account of our Return from the Mauritius to the Reſplendent Preſence.

THE four Chiefs of Mauritius told us perſonally, that the European Ripaud had brought us here on a falſe repreſentation to the Sultaun: That at preſent they had no Forces; that had we arrived four months ſooner, a ſmall reinforcement would have been ſent with us; that, as a ſuccour to the Dutch, two ſhips had been ſent to Batavia more than three months ago; that had we arrived ſooner, theſe ſhips would have gone as a reinforcement with us. We obſerved to the Chiefs, that for forty years a friendſhip had ſubſiſted between them and your Highneſs, the circumſtances of which it was not neceſſary to particularize; that it was the moſt ardent wiſh of your Highneſs's heart, by a mutual concert, to extirpate the Engliſh Nation, and raiſing the ſtandard of victory, and affording aſſiſtance and protection to the Country of Hindoſtan, cement ſtill ſtronger the bonds of union and friendſhip: that our Sovereign had with this determined view ſent us to them, and that they ſhould act in ſuch a manner as to increaſe the honour and reputation of both parties. They replied, that it was certain that in a ſhort time a large Army, and efficient Succours, would be ſent from Europe, and that they were ready to do every thing in their power to promote the ſervice of the Sirkar. After this converſation they returned to their houſes.

CHAPTER V.—The Chiefs of Mauritius cauſed a Proclamation to be made in the City by beat of Drum, and ſent Letters to the neighbouring Iſland, inviting thoſe to come forward who were deſirous of entering into the Service of your Highneſs.

After an interval of fifteen days, ſome few men aſſembled, and the Chiefs having ſent for us, mentioned that after fixing the pay of the Sirdars, Seamen, Gunners, Soldiers, and Artificers, they were about to ſend them with us to the Preſence; that it would be proper for us to give a writing, purporting that the allowances which had been eſtabliſhed at the Mauritius ſhould be regularly paid to the perſons ſent by them. We replied to this, that we had come here to obtain extenſive ſuccours, and a large army, and not to carry away recruits; that had we come to procure recruits, we ſhould certainly have come furniſhed with inſtructions for ſettling their pay: that they were at liberty to ſend them if they pleaſed; but that the eſtabliſhment of pay, and the entertaining of them, reſted with your Highneſs, and that we had no power to give a writing to this effect. Theſe particulars were ſtated in writing to the Chiefs, who wrote to us in reply, that although we would not

give what they desired in writing, it was of no consequence; that they should, at their own discretion, put the persons who had accepted service on board the ship, and send them with us; that should your Highness entertain them in your service, and allow them the pay fixed by us, it would be well; that otherwise, the men should be sent back on the same ship to the Mauritius.

CHAPTER VI.—We submitted six Propositions to the Chiefs of Mauritius.

1st Proposition. That they should send two respectable persons on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to Paris, for conducting the Negotiation.

They accordingly did send two respectable persons to Paris.

2d Proposition. That we should enter into a Treaty, that their Standard and that of the Khoodadaud Sirkar should be united *.

They replied, that this could not be done here by them without powers from Paris.

3d Proposition. That a Factory should be established at Mauritius on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

To this they consented.

4th Proposition. That they should send to the Khoodadaud Sirkar some Nutmeg and Clove Trees.

To this they agreed, and have sent them to the Presence with us.

5th Proposition. That we would not carry with us to the Presence the Recruits whom they proposed to send.

6th Proposition. That in the event of your Highness being desirous of sending Vakeels to Paris, they should be conveyed thither on the Ship now arrived.

To this they assented.

CHAPTER VII.—Ripaud, the European, came to us at night twice during our residence at the Mauritius. The first time he came, he said, that General Malartic and the other Chiefs had shewn great displeasure and anger towards him, asking him why he had, by a false representation to the Presence, brought us there? Ripaud asked us to give him an instrument in writing, purporting that he had not, by speaking to your Highness, been the means of bringing us; for that Monsieur Munderool *(Moneron)* had at a former period made a representation to the Presence, recommending that your Highness should send Vakeels

* In other words, that a Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, should be concluded.

keels on your part to France, and elſewhere, for the purpoſe of obtaining ſuccours. We thereon told Ripaud, that he had delivered a ſtatement to the Preſence, and that it was evident that the advice on which we had been ſent, &c. proceeded from him; and that we would never give any ſuch writing.

The ſecond time that Ripaud came, he ſaid, that Meer Gholaum Alli, ſpeaking of the buſineſs of the negotiation, had mentioned that he *(Ripaud)* had certainly ſuggeſted to the Preſence the deputation of the Vakeels; but he denied ever having recommended any thing of the kind. We were informed too by Des Combres, the firſt in Council, that Lipaud was in the practice of holding very improper and diſreſpectful diſcourſe, ſaying, that they had kept him in confinement; that having obtained his releaſe by ſtratagem, he had proceeded hither: that in conſequence of this very improper diſcourſe, they had diſgraced Ripaud, and turned him out of the city.

Des Combres further aſked, why your Highneſs, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, did not unite and drive the Engliſh out of Hindoſtan? He ſaid, it was certain that by the union of theſe three, the Engliſh might be rooted out of that Country. That 500 Frenchmen had been in the ſervice of Ram Rajah; upon hearing which, they *(the Engliſh)* had peremptorily remonſtrated with him, and had cauſed him to diſmiſs the 500 Frenchmen: that Ram Rajah was very much diſſatisfied with the Engliſh, and that it was his wiſh to produce a good underſtanding between your Highneſs and Ram Rajah.

We further learnt from Des Combres, that at Paris, one Day all the French Gentlemen being aſſembled in conſultation, it had been aſked, whether in Hindoſtan the French had any Ally? that at this time a friend of the Khoodadaud Sirkar was preſent, who replied, that your Highneſs, for a period of forty years, had been the Ally of the French, and that you were a powerful friend; and that on hearing this, all the Gentlemen were highly pleaſed.

We were informed by Monſieur Coſſigny, that the * Letters of your Highneſs which had been ſent to France under the care of Monſ. Moneron, had arrived ten months before in France.

At the time of our coming away, we made enquiry of General Malartic reſpecting Ripaud; he replied, that on his receiving your Highneſs's commands regarding him, he would take him

* No Copies of theſe Letters have yet been diſcovered; their date alſo is unknown. It is evident, however, from M. Coſſigny's Letter in the French Correſpondence—Paper (B)—that their object was the ſame as that of the Embaſſy to the Mauritius in 1797. Pierre Moneron, a perſon of ſome note in the French revolution, was the bearer of theſe Letters.

him into cuſtody, and ſend him to your Highneſs; that the former Vakeels had been guilty of many very improper acts, and that your Highneſs ought not to ſend ſuch perſons as Vakeels.

He ſhewed us the place in which Gunpowder is manufactured and pounded by the power of a Water Mill; and a new manufactory, where the charge of Powder with which the Guns are loaded, is equal to two Cartridges, and the Balls for theſe Guns weigh 60 Ruttuls (*or Pounds*) they make the Balls as hot as fire, and throw them into theſe Guns, which they fire off—The Balls carry as far as 200 Sultauny Dirrehs (*or Yards*)—In this manner they fired off the great Guns three times, for the purpoſe of ſhewing them to us.

He ſhewed us the Gardens in which the Nutmeg and Clove Trees are cultivated.

He ſhewed us the Bridge (*or Pier*) on both ſides of which there are two Batteries, and on each of theſe Batteries there are ſixty excellent Guns, the Balls of which being made red-hot, and thrown into the Guns, they are fired off; and by theſe Balls the Ships of an Enemy may be burnt.

He ſhewed us Fire-works of different ſorts (ſuch as the Chuckerbaun and Taramundul, &c. all very excellent of their kind.

He entertained us with Plays and Muſic, &c. which merit to be highly extolled.

He ſhewed us the Manufactory for Guns, Swords, Cartridge Boxes, and the various implements of War.

We had nine interviews with the above-mentioned General.

The Iſland of Mauritius is in length 60 Coſs, and 40 Coſs in breadth—The City is ſituated at the foot of a Hill.

The following particulars were aſcertained from ****

A Daniſh Ship had arrived at Mauritius, with Letters from Paris All the Chiefs of the Council of Mauritius being aſſembled, and having read the Letters, remained during one day overwhelmed with fear and anxiety. We enquired of *** why all the Gentlemen had remained a whole day in conſternation? He replied, that after the French King was killed, a new ſyſtem had been eſtabliſhed: That there were* five Chiefs of the firſt order: that there was a Council of Ancients conſiſting of 250, and a third order of young Men, whoſe number amounted to 500: that theſe Chiefs, conſulting together, conduct the affairs of the ſtate; that the Germans had made Peace with the French, but that the Engliſh having bribed the former with Millions of Money, had ſeparated them from the French,

* Meaning the Director

French, and brought them over to their own Party: that through the means of the Germans, they had alſo brought over to their intereſts two of the Chiefs of the firſt order (*the Directory*) and a great number of thoſe of the ſecond and third orders: and that they ſecretly determined to bring about a Peace between the French and Engliſh; that this being diſcovered by the other Chiefs who were not engaged in the intrigues of the latter Nation, they thereon aſked the Chiefs who were in the intereſt of the Engliſh, for what reaſon they were intriguing to accompliſh a Peace with that Nation? They replied, that they had been ſeduced into this error by the inſtigation and artifice of the Germans: They in conſequence put all theſe French Chiefs, the partizans of the Engliſh, into cloſe confinement, and appointed 5,000 Horſe as a Guard for the cuſtody of them. The Engliſh Vakeels (*Agents or Ambaſſadors*) who had come to favour the ſcheme, took to flight *; that in conſequence of this circumſtance, a miſunderſtanding had again ariſen between the Germans and the French, and that Peace at this time could by no means be eſtabliſhed between the French and Engliſh. This account was a matter of public notoriety at the Mauritius.

The French declare to the Engliſh, that Peace can be eſtabliſhed with them only on condition, that they ſhould be content to be placed in the ſame ſituation that they were in forty years ago: that on thoſe terms they certainly might have Peace. The Engliſh are reduced to the greateſt difficulties and diſtreſs: they are burthened with an enormous debt, and there is no money in their country: how long will they be able to ſubſiſt on the reſources which they draw from Bengal, and elſewhere? There being ſo much reaſon to believe, that the Engliſh are in a weak and ſhattered condition, the kings of Conſtantinople, of America, Spain, Holland, Denmark, and Portugal, have united with the French, and their Vakeels (*Ambaſſadors*) are aſſembled at Paris.

We having aſcertained all the foregoing particulars, by enquiry at different places, have repreſented them to the Preſence to the beſt of our ability. To add more, were to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect. We truſt that we ſhall be honoured with the kindneſs and favour of your Highneſs.

CHAPTER VIII. We remained at Mauritius one month and eighteen days, and having embarked from thence on a ſhip on the 19th of Rubanny, the year Sauz 1225 from the birth of Mohummud (*anſwering to the 7th of March*, 1798) we arrived in ſafety at Courial. We embarked at the Mauritius on Thurſday,

* This probably alludes to the ſudden departure of Lord Malmeſbury from France.

Thurſday, in the evening. General Malartic, and all the Chiefs, came on board to ſee us, and delivered into our hands the letters for the Preſence: they urged the Captain, very ſtrongly, to do every thing to promote our eaſe and contentment, and told him to carry us to Courtaul: the General then, addreſſing himſelf to us, obſerved, that the perſons who had formerly come on the part of your Highneſs, had carried off a great deal of money on falſe pretences; that they had expended large ſums without effecting any thing: that he had, therefore, ſent General Chapuy for the purpoſe of remaining at the Preſence; alſo General Dubuc, for ſuperintending naval affairs; and Monſ. Des Moulins, for the purpoſe of diſciplining the troops: that he had, in addition to theſe, ſent Sailors, Gunners, and others, to accompany them. He mentioned theſe particulars verbally; and obſerved, that the remaining circumſtances would appear from his letter to the Preſence —Thereon all the guns of the ſhip, and of the other ſhips, having been fired, the General returned to his houſe, and the anchor of the ſhip being weighed, we proceeded towards Courtaul; having taken on board ſome perſons at Bourbon, we proceeded ſtraight to Courtaul.

The ſhip on which we were, arriving near the Lacadives, took a Patamar, in which there were ſome Malabar Men; and we aſked from whence they came? they ſaid from Cannanore: We aſked what news there was from Tellicherry, and whether there were any Engliſh ſhips there or not? they replied, That there were two ſhips there *.—Immediately on hearing this news, the Patamar was releaſed, and the ſhip was ſteered towards Tellichery. Every body however objected: obſerving, that as the Vakeels were on board, it would be improper to go to Tellichery for the purpoſe of fighting. The Captain of the ſhip replied, that after receiving accounts of the Engliſh ſhips, ſhould he not go in queſt of them, he ſhould be highly culpable, and deſerve to be put to death: he would, therefore, by no means acquieſce.

Accordingly, on Friday the 3d Behary of the year Shadaub, 1226 from the birth of Mohummud (*anſwering to the 19th of April*, 1791) we arrived at Tellicherry, and found one ſhip at anchor there. Near the evening another ſhip had come into the Road of Tellicherry, when, on a ſudden, a violent ſtorm aroſe, and the lightning ſtriking the ſhip ſhe was daſhed to pieces on the ſhore—one man was killed by a ſtroke of the lightning, and eight were wounded.

At this time another Engliſh ſhip, which had come from Bombay, made her appearance, and, entering the Roads of the port, came to an anchor. Neither of the ſhips had yet furled

their

their ſails, when the French ſhip, on board of which we were, went in between the two Engliſh ſhips, which were in the Roads of Tellicherry, and came to an anchor. She called out to each of theſe ſhips to haul down their colours; upon which, both ſhips fired off their guns, and an engagement enſued. The ſhip which had been previouſly at anchor, ſtruck her colours, and the one which had come from Bombay, getting up her anchor, was making off; but ſhe was alſo taken and brought back.

Paſſing by the fort and battery, the two prizes and our own ſhip, were anchored in the river (*or ſea*). The number of the Priſoners, Chiefs and others, taken in the prizes, amounted to about 500 Europeans. Having put our own men on board their ſhips, we confined their crews on board our own ſhip.

In the morning, a Sirdar (or Chief) came on board our ſhip from Tellicherry, and a French Sirdar ſet off for Tellicherry. What conferences were held by them, or what arrangement they made, we did not aſcertain: ſome few of the Engliſh were detained, and the remainder were ſet at liberty. Both the prizes were diſpatched to the iſland of Mauritius. We heard that the two ſhips were worth Five Lacs of Rupees, and that the goods, money, effects, and different articles, were valued at five lacs. The remaining perſons having been ſent off to Tellicherry, the next day we weighed anchor and purſued the route to Couriaul. At this time a two-maſted ſhip hove in ſight, and we went in. Having come up with her, we aſked what ſhip it was? they replied, Tippoo Sultaun's. Under whoſe charge? they ſaid, That ſhe was under an Aſſoff (or Officor) named Shaikh Shahaub-ud-deen. The people of the ſhip further mentioned, that ſhe had ſailed for Muſcat, and having been driven back from thence by a ſtorm, they had repaired to this quarter. The Mate and Nakhooda (*Captain or Pilot*) of the ſhip, had on board three thouſand bags of Rice, and there was alſo a little Black Pepper. The French Captain was deſirous of ſending the ſhip to the Mauritius; but we repreſented to him, that the ſhip had come there in conſequence of a ſtorm, and that it was not at all proper to ſend her to the Mauritius, ſince ſhe in fact belonged to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. The Captain obſerved, if this ſhip belonged to the Sirkar, why had ſhe come to Tellicherry for the purpoſe of ſelling Rice? We replied, that this was beſt known to our Prince. They put eight Soldiers on board the ſhip, and carried her to Couriaul.

We arrived at that place in forty-nine days from Mauritius, and landed on Wedneſday at noon, the 8th of Zekaudah (*anſwering to the 26th of April, 1798.*)

On our arrival at Couriaul, we heard that an Engliſh ſhip from Bengal, bound to Bombay, had come to Courial, where a French

a French ſhip was at anchor under Engliſh colours: that the Engliſh taking her for one of their own ſhips, had come in for water, and requeſted the other to aſſiſt her to proceed to Bombay by ſupplying her with water. The French ſaid that they would ſupply her with water and ſend her to the place of her deſtination. The Captain at the ſame time told the Sirdars of his own ſhip, immediately on the arrival of the Sirdars *(the Engliſh)*, to ſeize the ſhip. Accordingly, having put people on board the ſhip, they diſpatched her to the Mauritius. We heard, that the ſhip had on board Bengal goods to the value of five Lacs of Rupees.

Couriaul is diſtant from Mauritius 900 Coſs, but by the route of * it is 1100 Coſs; Paris is diſtant 2000 Coſs from Mauritius.

Having attentively aſcertained theſe accounts, we have committed them to writing: Should any errors have occurred in the courſe of writing them, we ſhall be forgiven.

(Signed) *Mohummad Ibrahim.*

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

(No. 20.)

N. B. The following is ſubſtantially the ſame as that in the French Coreſpondence, marked (No. 22.)

DRAFT of a Letter from the Preſence (*Tippoo Sultaun*) to the Executive Directory of France; dated the 17th Rubbee-ool-Awul, 1213, (*anſwering to the 30th of Auguſt* 1798.) †

TO the diſtinguiſhed and exalted in Rank, the Refuge of old and faithful Friends, the Executive Directory of the French Republic. Be the Peace of God upon them!

By the favour of God! always conſider the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the people of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to be the true Friends of the French Nation—a cordial friendſhip muſt be maintained between them as long as the Sun and Moon ſhall endure.—Though (which God forbid) the Earth and the Skies ſhould be ſhaken from their places, yet ſhall not our mutual friendſhip be impaired.—

The

* Name illegible.

† There is apparently ſome error in the original Perſian, with reſpect to the date; unleſs it be ſuppoſed that the date at the beginning marks the time of tranſcribing the Letter into the Book in which the original of this tranſlation was found, and that at the end is the actual date of the Letter. The laſt correſponds with the date of the French Letter.

The Engliſh, conſtantly burning with hatred and jealouſy at the friendſhip of the Sirkar with the French Nation, and ſtimulated by their jealouſy and enmity, formed an alliance with the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and others of my enemies, and, without provocation, carried on a long and ſevere war againſt me. When my foes became too powerful for me, my people reſolved, that, placing their hope in God, they muſt oppoſe themſelves in a maſs in the field of battle, and then the Lord's will be done.—The people were afterwards ſpoken to, on my part to this effect—that the French were my ancient Friends, and that this diſturbance was owing to my connexion with them. —That it was, for the preſent, neceſſary to come to an accommodation, according to the pleaſure of my enemies, and then inform my old friends, the French, who would, no doubt, join me in taking meaſures to obtain redreſs, by furniſhing me with troops, and granting me their alliance.—In conſequence I yielded, in conformity to the Requiſition of my enemies, three Crores and Thirty Lacks of Rupees, and the beſt and the richeſt half of my Country, a ſacrifice which was occaſioned ſolely by my attachment to the French—What led to this was, the error and miſconduct of Conway, who, intriguing with the Governor of Madras, by name Campbell, told him, that now was the time to make war, and that he would favour his views; and accordingly the Engliſh prepared for war and took the field—It is therefore my deſire to obtain full redreſs from the Engliſh for that outrage. It has indeed long been my deſign to ſtate this affair to the French, and proſecute my revenge. I therefore diſpatched two Ambaſſadors to the Mauritius, whence I received anſwers agreeable to my wiſhes, together with a flag of the Nation brought by Chef de Brigade, Chapuis, and another perſon, a Captain Dubuc, who were ſent by General Malartic and Admiral Sercey, beſides ſixty Soldiers. —Of theſe two perſons I have retained the Chef de Brigade, Chapuis; and having honoured the other, Captain Dubuc, with the office of Ambaſſador, have ſent him to ſtrengthen the foundation of friendſhip, and to bring a large force.—Pleaſe God, after the arrival of a ſuitable force from that quarter (*France*) and uniting it to my own, I will cruſh our mutual enemy—I alſo ſend, by Dubuc, and the two Ambaſſadors of the Sirkar, a ſtandard of this State.—On its arrival, you muſt unite it in the face of your nation with your own; and then, after the cuſtom of your country, bind yourſelves by engagements to the Ambaſſadors of the Sirkar, who on their part alſo will bind themſelves, according to the habits of the Sirkar. All farther particulars will be made known by the verbal repreſentations of Citoyen Dubuc, and the two Ambaſſadors named Abduol Reheem, and Mohummud Biſmilla. No point which concerns our mutual intereſts muſt be undertaken

taken but by mutual advice, for in this conſiſts the friendſhip o the parties; and every object to be undertaken muſt be firſt ſe cured by written obligations, according to your tenets—Thougl the foundations of the Earth and Skies be ſhaken, yet ſhal not our mutual friendſhip be impaired.

Dated the 20th of July 1798, A.D. anſwering to the 2(of Jaaffree 1226 of the birth of Mohummud.

The following Eleven Articles are incloſed in this Letter and are alſo inſerted in the written inſtructions to the Ambaſ ſadors.

Particularization of the Eleven Articles (*propoſed by*) the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which being drawn up, are encloſed ir a letter addreſſed to the perſons above-mentioned (*The Directory.*)

ARTICLE 1ſt. Ten or Fifteen thouſand Soldiers, including Cavalry and Artillery Men to be brought.

ARTICLE 2d. During the war of the Sirkar with the Engliſh, a fleet of Ships of War to remain on the Coaſt to afford aſſiſtance and ſupply neceſſaries.

ARTICLE 3d. After the arrival of the required force, Proviſions, Bullocks, Horſes, &c. (Spirituous Liquors excepted) ſhall be ſupplied by the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 4th. Marches, Halts, and other Orders, to be at the pleaſure of the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 5th. The Ships ſhould anchor, and the troops be diſembarked, between Pondicherry and Tranquebar, at Porto Novo. Immedirtely upon receiving intelligence (*of the arrival of the Fleet*) the Sirkar's * army will repair thither; for, to carry the war into the other's (*Enemy's*) country, is the means of protecting that of the Sirkar, and of ſecuring ſupplies of Grain, &c.

ARTICLE 6th. Before the arrival of the Fleet at the above-mentioned place, let two ſhips be diſpatched, at intervals of twenty days, to Mangalore, to give notice of the troops to the Preſence, and immediately on receiving notice, the Sirkar's Army will commence its march.

ARTICLE 7th. Excepting the territory formerly under the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and which has come into poſſeſſion of the Enemy, whatever new conqueſts may be made, ſhall be equally divided between the Sirkar and the French, as ſhall alſo ſuch Portugueſe and Engliſh ſhips, and Iſlands, as may fall into our hands. Should a Negotiation for Peace with the Engliſh have been opened before the arrival of the Ambaſſadors

* The expreſſion is *Sowaaree-Khauſs*, literally the *ſpecial retinue*, and meaning the army of the Sultaun commanded by himſelf in perſon.

Ambaſſadors of the Sirkar, the re-ceſſion of the Sirkar's territory and money muſt be ſtipulated for, and both be reſtored to the Sirkar ere Peace be concluded.

ARTICLE 8th. Whenever any diſputes ariſe between the people of the two ſtates, an inveſtigation ſhall be by both, and puniſhment ſhall be inflicted according to their reſpective laws.

ARTICLE 9th. The queſtion of Peace and War, to be determined by mutual advice and concurrence.

ARTICLE 10th. Frenchmen going to and fro the Sirkar, and practiſing Trade and Traffic, ſhall receive the ſame protection and indulgence as ſervants of the Sirkar, and if they commit faults, ſhall be pardoned.

ARTICLE 11th. Artificers of every kind to be ſent, four mixed-metal Gun-founders; four White-paper makers; four platers of Mirrors; four Glaſs-makers; four Dock-builders, and four Ship-builders.

Dated as above.

In the Hookum-naumah ir inſtructions addreſſed to Mohummud Biſmilla and Abdul Raheem, the Vakeels of the Sirkar, it is ſtated, that an aſſignment has been granted on Monſieur Mercier for 12,000 Rupees, to provide for the expences of the Artificers and others, and that having received the Money they ſhould carry it with them, and that if in addition to this, if any thing further ſhould be required for the neceſſary expences, they ſhould take it up from Monſieur Dubuc, giving him a Bond for the amount.

Account delivered to the above-mentioned Vakeels, written on a ſeparate paper.

Amount of Aſſignment on Monſieur Mercier =	Rups. 12,000
Hire of a Ship for the European Dubuc, Fillietaz, Mohummud Biſenilla and Abdool Raheem, at the rate of 300 Farookies for each perſon -	Fas. 1,200
Ditto for a perſon to accompany Abdool Raheem, for 3 Europeans and 5 attendants; altogether 9 perſons, at the rate of 50 Farookies for each perſon; altogether - - - -	Fas. 450
On account, Debay Dobhaſſy, (*or Interpreter*)	150
Total—Farookies 1,800 or	Rs. 6720
Excluſive of this, an advance of 6 months allowances has been made from the Preſence, the aſſignment for the Salaries of Dubuc and Fillietaz for 6 months, is	Rs 8,640
	27,360

Altogether

Altogether an aſſignment for 27,360 has been granted on Monſieur Mercier, and delivered to them. They are deſired to pay to Dubuc, the amount of the Freight and the Allowances, and the remaining 12,000 Rupees are alſo to be delivered over to him to remain in depoſit in his hands.

Account of Preſents ſent by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the Five French Chiefs and their Wives, inſerted according to cuſtom in a ſeparate paper, and ſent incloſed.

Culgies and Sirpeaches - - -	5 Pairs
Ear-rings ornamented with Jewels, the invention of the Khoodadaud Sirkar - - -	5
Rings ſet with Jewels - - - -	5
Embroidered Dreſſes of 6 Cloths each *(Khelauts)* for the Men - - - - -	5
Guns - - - - - -	3
Embroidered Dreſſes for the Ladies, 5 ſuits, of 5 pieces each - - - - -	3
Matchlock - - - - -	1
Another kind of Gun - - - -	1

Inſtigated by kindneſs and friendſhip, theſe articles, conſiſting of Dreſſes, Jewels, and Guns, the Manufacture of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, agreeably to the foregoing particulars, are tranſmitted to you.

COPY of two Letters addreſſed to Admiral Sercey and General Malartic, diſpatched on the 4th of Khuſgovy, *(anſwering to the 13th of October 1798.)*

Health to General Malartic, my old and faithful Friend!—Your agreeable Letter, every word of which was calculated to ſtrengthen the foundations of friendſhip, was received at the Preſence, brought by the Generals Chapuy and Dubuc, and it afforded me inexpreſſible gratification.

Theſe two Generals whom you have ſent, appear to be men of very noble qualities and excellent diſpoſition; men of reſource and experience, wiſe, and well-wiſhers to both Governments.—With a view therefore to communicate various neceſſary points of importance to our friendſhip, I have diſpatched to your country, by the way of Tranquebar, General Dubuc, with two Chiefs of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.—As both yourſelf and the whole French Nation have for a great length of time been the cordial friends of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, I truſt, that in conſideration of this circumſtance, you will always continue to gratify my heart by informing me of your welfare.

Previouſly

Previouſly to the preſent period the heavy loſſes in Money, Territory, and Men, which the Khoodadaud Sirkar ſuſtained in conſequence of its friendſhip and connection with the French Nation, are very well known, and it is therefore unneceſſary to mention them.—At this time too, the Engliſh having heard of my ſending the Vakeels of the Sirkar, for the purpoſe of obtaining accounts of your welfare, are again preparing hoſtilities.—The particulars of this diſturbance, as well as of all points relating to me, will be fully made known to you from the verbal communications of Dudemaine, and the Letters of General Chapuy.—You are Frenchmen!—Your fidelity and good faith in the performance of your engagements are eſtabliſhed.—It is moſt certain that you will not in any manner be guilty of the ſlighteſt neglect in demonſtrating your good wiſhes towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

Dated the 13th of October 1798, E. S. corresponding with the 4th of Khuſrovy, of the year Shadeub, 1226 from the birth of Mohummud.

A Letter to the ſame effect was alſo written to Admiral Sercey.

On the back of the Original,

Drafts of Letters to the Directory of France, with a copy of the Hookumnamah *(or inſtructions)* for the Vakeels of the Sirkar, conſiſting of eleven articles.

Account of Money diſburſed for the expences of the Vakeels, &c.

Account of Jewels, Khelauts, and Guns, granted by the Preſence to the Sirdars.

A true Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

☞ *THE following Numbers, from* No. 21. *to* No. 29 *inclusive, comprize a part only of the voluminous Correſpondence between the late* Tippoo Sultaun *and the Court and Agents of* Zemaun Shah, *found in the palace of* Seringapatam. *This Correſpondence, it appears, commenced before the War between* Tippoo Sultaun *and the* Engliſh, *which terminated in* 1792; *and the ſame ambitious and hoſtile views againſt the* Britiſh *Power in* India *have marked it, from its commmencement to its cloſe.*

The preſent ſeries commences with the deputation of two Ambaſſadors, on the part of the Sultaun, *to* Zemaun Shah, *in the year* 1796, *for the expreſs purpoſe of encouraging that Prince to proſecute his deſign of invading* Hindoſtan, *and to form a plan of co operation for the ſubverſion of the* Britiſh *Power in* India. *Many letters belonging to this ſeries are omitted, becauſe they were thought unneceſſary to elucidate the* Sultaun's *views, ſo completely developed by thoſe which are now printed.*

The Papers Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, *and* 26, *are Tranſlations of drafts in the* Perſian *language, recorded in a book found in the wardrobe of the late* Tippoo Sultaun's *palace at* Seringapatam. *The Book contains drafts of letters to* Zemaun Shah, *to his Miniſters and Agents, to the Chiefs of* Balochiſtaun *and* Cutch, *and the Miniſters of the latter, &c. to the number of* 22, *from the year* 1793 *to* 1799. *They are not authenticated; but, as the original anſwers to ſome of them are in the poſſeſſion of Government (though not inſerted in this collection), and, in particular, as the anſwer of* Zemaun Shah (No. 29) *to* Tippoo Sultaun's *letter to him* (No. 22) *recapitulates the ſubſtance of the latter, there can be no doubt that letters were actually diſpatched in conformity to the addreſs and tenor of the drafts in queſtion; and the miſſion of Ambaſſadors, in both inſtances, as intimated in the following Correſpondence, is authenticated by written documents, and has been confirmed by verbal evidence.*

It appears, that Tippoo Sultaun *wrote two diſtinct letters, in reply to that of the Grand Seignior, of which a Tranſlation is inſerted in the printed correſpondence of the Government General with the* Sultaun. *One of thoſe anſwers, which was tranſmitted by the* Sultaun *to the Right Honourable the Governor General, for the purpoſe of being forwarded, appears in a tranſlated form in the printed Correſpondence above alluded to. The other (forming* No. 30 *of the following ſelection) was forwarded by Ambaſſadors diſpatched by the* Sultaun *to* Conſtantinople.

(No. 21.)

Tranſlation of Inſtructions from Tippoo Sultaun, to Meer Hubbeeb Oollah, and Meer Mohummd Rezza, ſent on an Embaſſy from Zemaun Shah.

In the name of God, the moſt Merciful, the Compaſſionate!

(L. S.) *Seal of Tippoo Sultaun.*

Hookumnamah, or Inſtructions addreſſed to Meer Hubbeeb Oollah, and Meer Mohammud Rezza.

IT is proper that, on your departure from the Capital, you proceed to Jemaulabad, and that, with the advice of the Aſſef of that place, you take ſhipping in company with Jewun Doſs, the Banker attached to the Factory of the Mullick-oo-Toojar (*or Comptrollers of Commerce*), and proceed from thence by ſea to Cutch.—You will land at the port of Munderah, where is ſituated the Factory belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and make yourſelves particularly acquainted with the ſtate of buſineſs at the Factory, and with the conduct of the Derogahs (*or Head Officers*) in the execution of their orders.

Having viſited Rajah Roydhun, the Chief of Cutch, you will deliver the Khelaut (*or honorary dreſs*) and Letter for him, which have been entruſted to your charge. At your interview with the Rajah, and the Rajah's Brother, and the Miniſter Futteh Mohummud, you will make profeſſions of friendſhip and cordiality, and lay the foundation of a firm alliance.

You will obtain from the Rajah, and the other officers, a houſe at Mindy, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a Factory on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and deliver it over to the charge of Gholaum Mohummud Abdool Mojeed Khaun, and Jewun Doſs, Officers belonging to the Commercial Department (*Mullick-oo-Toojar.*) You will write a particular account of the ſituation and circumſtances of the two Factories and of the Rajah, and other matters, and tranſmit it, under your Seals, to the Preſence, through the Derogahs of the Factory.—If the Derogahs in queſtion ſhall have acted contrary to their orders, you will reprimand them, and bring them back to a right line of conduct, that they may not again deviate from their inſtructions.

℔ *The Byze, or form of ſignature, in uſe with Tippoo Sultaun.*

You will give notice to the Merchants of Cutch, and the

places in its neighbourhood, and you will give them a written voucher for the purpoſe, that the Dealers in Mares and Horſes, who may bring them for ſale to the ports of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, will be exempted from duty; and that the duties on other articles alſo, which they may bring for ſale, have been taken off: that the horſes will be purchaſed at Couriaul (*Mangalore*), and payment be made in ready money, unleſs they prefer receiving their value in rice —Two declarations to this effect from the Preſence are committed to your charge; you will deliver them to the Servants of the two Factories in Cutch, that they may be ſhewn to the Merchants—three letters alſo, addreſſed to the Aſſofs of Jenaulabad, Waujidabad, and Maujidabad, on the ſubject of the remiſſion of the duties on the Horſes and Goods of the Merchants of Cutch, are ſent with you; and you are deſired to deliver them to the Aſſofs in queſtion.

Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

As long as you remain at Cutch, you will every other day pay a viſit to the Rajah, as well as to his Officers—An honorary dreſs has been conferred on the Rajah's brother, and one on Futteh Mohummud, which you will accordingly deliver to them—You will mention privately to the Rajah of Cutch and Futteh Mohummud, that you are come, agreeably to the orders of the Preſence, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a Factory in the country of Nuſſeer Khaun; that you have no other object than to give encouragement to the Merchants of foreign Ports with the Ports of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; that, as horſes are neceſſary, as one of the means of proſecuting holy wars, you are deſirous of procuring a greater number for the Soldiers and Warriors engaged in this Service, and that you are come to make ſome arrangement for this purpoſe. Having made this kind of repreſentation, you will remain ten or twelve days; and viſiting all the public Officers of his Government, you will be careful to inſpire them with hopes of the favour of the Preſence, and render them ſubſervient to the Will of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

Proceeding from Cutch on a hired ſhip, you will repair to the Port of Keranchy, and from thence to * * *, which is the place of reſidence of Nuſſeer Khaun; and landing at the diſtance of one ſtage from that place, you will addreſs a letter to Nuſſeer Khaun to this effect: "That you are come to his Highneſs "with letters and an honorary dreſs from the Preſence, and "that you will have the honour to communicate to him the "commands with which you are charged from the Preſence."

Having written to this effect in an appropriate manner, you will, on the receipt of his anſwer, proceed to the city of Nuſſeer Khaun; and paying your reſpects with the cuſtomary ceremonies of the place, you will preſent the honorary dreſs and letter in trays—You will each preſent a Nuzzur *(or offering)* of five Hydery Rupees, and one Ahmedy*; and you will offer, on the part of the Preſence, the ſalutations preſcribed among the Followers of the Faith; and at the ſame time making the ſtrongeſt profeſſions of friendſhip, addreſs him to this effect:—"That you had been ordered to wait upon his "Highneſs; and, after being favoured by him with a guard, "you were deſired to proceed to Ajim *(or Perſia)*; and having ſeen all the curioſities of that Country, and viſited the "Tombs of the Illuſtrious, you were commiſſioned to bring "back with you the different rarities and choice productions "of the Country."

You will make a repreſentation to this effect; and, after two or three interviews, you will obſerve to him, that Countries belonging to the Followers of the Faith are united by one common intereſt; that in the Khoodadaud Sirkar ſundry perſons form an aſſociation, and carry on a Commerce under the denomination of Mullick-oo-Toojar; that they beg to repreſent to his Highneſs, that if he will be pleaſed to favour them with a place for a Factory at the Port of Keranchy, and give them the neceſſary aſſurances, they will eſtabliſh a Factory at that Port, and carry on a Commerce, paying his Highneſs the eſtabliſhed duties, according to the cuſtom of his Government: that the Mullick-oo-Toojar had accordingly addreſſed a letter* to his Highneſs on the ſubject, and preſented an honorary dreſs, which are ready at his ſervice.

Having made a repreſentation to this effect, you will deliver the letter and dreſs; and taking his Cowl *(or engagement)* and an order to the Haukim (or Governor) of Keranchy, with reſpect to the aſſignment of a place for a Factory, you will proceed to that Port, and fix on the ſpot accordingly.

From thence you will proceed, either by land or water, with the greateſt prudence and circumſpection, to the country of his Majeſty Zemaun Shah; and on your return, alſo, you will viſit Nuſſeer Khaun; and on your arrival at Keranchy, you will ſelect a reſpectable perſon from among the merchants, for the purpoſe of conducting the buſineſs of the Factory, and deliver over the place to his charge.

Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

On

* A Coin equal to about a Gold Mohur.

† Draſts of this, and of the other Letters mentioned in theſe Inſtructions, are in the poſſeſſion of Government.

On your arrival in the country of Zemaun Shah, you will repair to the ſeat of Government, which is at Cabul, and, halting at the diſtance of one ſtage from the city, you will addreſs a letter to the Vizier *(or miniſter)* and diſpatch a meſſage with it, by the Mirdah *(or head)* of the meſſengers, to this effect—That you had come to attend *(his Majeſty)* on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, in the capacity of ambaſſadors, and waited his Majeſty's pleaſure.

When the miniſter ſhall ſend for you, you will repair to Cabul, and take up your reſidence at the place which he may point out.—At your interview with him, you will carry the letter and khelaut *(honorary dreſs)* with you, and preſent them to him in trays; you will each preſent a Nuzzur of five Ahmedies, and, according to the cuſtom of that Government, you will pay the proper compliments, and if it ſhould be cuſtomary to ſit down, after waiting a little and receiving the commands of the Vizier, you will do ſo; ſhould it, however, be cuſtomary to ſtand up, you will remain ſtanding; then, taking the letter and dreſs from the trays, you will place theſe at ſome little diſtance in front of the Vizier, and after the reſpects and compliments of the Sirkar Khoodadaud, in the manner preſcribed among the Followers of the Faith, you will make many profeſſions of friendſhip; obſerving, that all true believers are brethren; but you will pay at the ſame time due attention to the reſpective ranks of the parties. After having converſed together, you will repreſent, that "you are Syuds "the deſcendants of Fatimah*; that you have repaired to the Preſence of his Highneſs, and are ready to obey his commands; and that you entertain hopes, through his means, to be honoured with permiſſion to pay your reſpects to his Majeſty.

You will addreſs yourſelves to him in this manner; and having, through the Vizier, obtained admiſſion to the Preſence of his Majeſty Zemaun Shah, you will place on the trays the letter, the dreſs, jewels, and the ſaddles, and then preſent them in the manner which the Vizier may deſire, and agreeably to the cuſtoms and etiquette of the Court—You will alſo, according to the eſtabliſhed forms of that Court, offer the proper compliments, and ſtand up with your hands folded together—When you ſhall receive an order to ſit down, you will ſeat yourſelves accordingly; or whatever may be the etiquette of the place, you will be careful to obſerve it.

Having thus paid your court through the Vizier, in the manner which is proper for ambaſſadors, you will repreſent, that "you, having come a diſtant journey from the Exalted "Preſence, have preſented yourſelves before his Majeſty; that "many affairs of importance have been entruſted to you, "which,

* Fatimah was the daughter of Mahomet.

"which, at his Majesty's leisure, you would represent to "him."

Dated the 17th of Rehmony of the year Saud 1223 from the birth of Mohummud *(answering to about March 1796)*. *Written by Syud Hoossain.*

Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

The first time of your attending the Court of his Majesty Zemaun Shah, you will each of you present a Nuzzar of eleven Ahmedees.

Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

An Escort of nine Soldiers is sent with you, for the purpose of guarding the Articles belonging to the Sirkar—You will take care that they perform their duty, and that they keep their Arms clean and bright; that they regularly attend at the five daily Prayers, and that they perform their ablutions, and offer up holy ejaculations upon the parade*. You will, at the different stages, hire bullocks, or other carriage, according to the custom of the country, for the purpose of transporting four suits of Clothes for each of them, at the expence of the Sirkar; and you will also hire the necessary carriage in the country, for the conveyance of the baskets containing Khelauts *(or honorary Dresses)* and other Articles belonging to the Sirkar, which you will carry with you.

Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

For the payment of the Wages of the different Servants who accompany you, you will receive 750 Farookies; and you will pay them their allowances accordingly, agreeably to the established rates.

In addition to this, you will receive for your contingent expences 500 Imaumies, the value of which is stated in the Account, and you will take them with you.

Thirty-four Ahmedies of Gold have also been given you, for the purpose of enabling you to offer the Nuzzurs *(or Offerings)* mentioned above—You will take 10 Silver Hyderees from the 500 Imaumies† before stated, and, agreeably to the foregoing directions, present them as Nuzzurs.

Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

A true Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

* The term in the original, *yezzuck*, here translated *parade*, is the same as that which is before translated *escort*.—All endeavours to ascertain its actual meaning have proved fruitless.

† A coin, the value of which is not known.

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(No. 22.)

TRANSLATION of a Paper entitled Propoſition to his Majeſty Zemaun Shah *.

THE imbecility and ruinous condition of the Kingdom of Delhi, are more obvious than the ſun—As, therefore, Delhi, which is one of the ſeats of Government of the Mahomedan faith, has been reduced to this ſtate of ruin, ſo that the infidels altogether prevail, it is become proper and incumbent upon the leaders of the faithful, that, uniting together, they exterminate the infidels.

I am very deſirous of engaging in this purſuit, but there are three ſects of infidels in the way of it; and although, when we are united, there is little ground for apprehenſion, yet the union of the followers of the faith is neceſſary—If that ornament of the Throne, that conqueror of kingdoms, ſhould adopt *(one of)* two plans for effecting this, it will tend to the glory of the faith.—One of them is as follows:

That your Majeſty ſhould remain in your capital, and ſend one of your noblemen, in whom you have confidence, to Delhi, with an army; that this perſon, on his arrival there, ſhould make the neceſſary arrangements, and, after depoſing the infirm King, who has reduced the faith to this ſtate of weakneſs, ſelect from among the family ſome one properly qualified for the Government: he ſhould remain one year, for the purpoſe of ſettling the country; and, taking with him the chiefs of the country who are Rajpoots and others, direct his ſtandard towards the Dekhan, ſo that the Brahmins and others on the road may come forward and preſent themſelves to him—Whilſt I, from this quarter, with the aid of God, will raiſe the ſtandard of holy war, and make the infidels bow down under the ſword of the faith—After theſe ſhall have been ſacrificed to the ſword, and no longer exiſt, the remaining infidels will be nothing—Afterwards, the ſettlement of the Dekhan may be concluded in any manner which ſhall be mutually agreed upon.

The ſecond plan is this:

If none of your Majeſty's noblemen ſhould be ſufficiently in your confidence, or equal to the undertaking, and if your Majeſty ſhould be entirely at eaſe with reſpect to the ſtate of your Country and Government, it is propoſed that you ſhould in perſon proceed to Delhi, and, having made the neceſſary arrangements

* This appears to be a memorandum of a plan of co-operation between Tippoo Sultaun and Zemaun Shah, which the ambaſſadors of the former were inſtructed to propoſe to the latter.

arrangements there, eſtabliſh one of your confidential ſervants in the office of the Vizier *(or Miniſter)* and return to your own Capital.—The perſon who may be ſelected for the office of Vizier, muſt be a man of addreſs and enterprize; that, remaining a twelvemonth with his army at Delhi, he may be able to bring under ſubjection the Chiefs of the neighbouring Country—The ſecond year your Majeſty ſhould alſo ſend from your capital a ſmall army as a reinforcement; ſo that the Vizier appointed by you, as above mentioned, may proceed with the Chiefs of Hindoſtan towards the Dekhan: Should thoſe infidel Brahmins direct their power to that quarter, by the grace of God the hands of the Heroes of the Faith in this part of the world ſhall be raiſed for their chaſtiſement.—After their extirpation, it will be proper to enjoin the Vizier acting on your Majeſty's part, to fix upon a place of rendezvous, and there to meet me, that the proper means may be adopted for the ſettlement of the country.

You are to make a propoſition to his Majeſty to the above effect, and requeſt him to determine upon whichever of the two plans he may prefer, and then furniſh you with a written engagement accordingly, under his Majeſty's hand and ſeal, adding, that if his Majeſty will be pleaſed to give both of you permiſſion, and have the goodneſs to ſend a confidential perſon with you, you will repair to the Preſence of your Sovereign, and having alſo obtained from him an engagement in writing, correſponding with the inſtrument above alluded to, you will return with the confidential perſon above mentioned to the Preſence of his Majeſty: But that, ſhould his Majeſty deſire one of you to remain with him, one of you will continue in attendance accordingly, and the other will proceed with his Majeſty's confidential ſervant to the Dekhan, and return with the writing from thence to the Preſence of his Majeſty.

A true Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

(No. 23.)

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah.

[*The letter commences with an invocation to the Deity, and to Mahomed, &c. as usual in the correspondence of persons of the rank of Zemaun Shah and Tippoo Sultaun. As the idiom of the English language will not admit of an adequate translation of the figurative expressions used upon these occasions, and as it is not in any degree essential to insert them, they are wholly omitted: for the same reason, the complimentary titles and designations applied to Zemaun Shah throughout the letter, are for the most part left out in the translation.*]

THANKS to God, that at this happy time I have the satisfaction to hear that your Majesty, the ornament of the throne, the promoter of religion, the destroyer of heretics and oppressors, &c. employs your whole time, and exerts every faculty, in the support of the enlightened religion, and is wholly devoted to its cause. The report of your Majesty's piety, justice, religious zeal, and courage, so grateful to the feelings of all the followers of the faith, and especially to me, has afforded me inexpressible joy and satisfaction: in return for this, near a hundred thousand of the followers of the faith, nay more, assemble every Friday, the sabbath of the Mussulmans, in the two mosques of the capital, called the Aulah and the Asiah Mosque; and after the prescribed forms of prayer, supplicate the Bestower of all things, according to the words of Scripture, "Grant thy aid, O God, to those who aid the religion of "Mohommud, and let us be of that number at the last day; "destroy those, O God, who would destroy the religion of "Mohummud, and let not us be of their number at the last "day;" and pray that the Almighty will render your Majesty, who is the supporter of the faith, and all its followers, victorious and successful over their enemies. I confidently trust, that the Almighty, in conformity to his holy word, "He who prayeth "unto me, his prayer shall be granted," will listen to their supplication, and render your Majesty, who is the defender of the faith, and one of its brightest ornaments, successful and victorious.

Your Majesty must doubtless have been informed, that my exalted ambition has for its object a holy war. The fruit of this just design has been, that in the midst of this land of heretics, the Almighty protects this tract of Mahommedan dominion like the ark of Noah, and cuts short the extended arm of

the abandoned heretic. The report of your Majeſty's zeal and piety render me, and all the followers of the faith, moſt anxious to open a perſonal and direct communication of ſentiments with your Majeſty, but the obſtacles to this are fully apparent to your Majeſty; and therefore, upon the principle (as laid down in the law) that it is ſufficient that two perſons ſhould have the honour to ſee * the new moon, in order to eſtabliſh its actual appearance, the reſpected Meer Hubbeeb Oolla, and Meer Mohummud Rezza, who are among the higheſt in rank in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and are worthy of admiſſion to the Preſence, are now ſent as ambaſſadors to your Majeſty's Imperial Court with letters (which, according to the ſaying, "a letter "is half a meeting," may be conſidered as an invaluable ſubſtitute for perſonal communication;) in order that I may be gratified, not only by obtaining accounts of your Majeſty's proſperity, ſucceſs, and glory, but enjoy the pleaſure of ſeeing your Majeſty as it were by ſubſtitution; and that the foundations of friendſhip and attachment, which are productive of benefits, both ſpiritual and temporal, may be ſtrengthened and improved; and alſo, that the perſons above mentioned may have the honour to repreſent to your Majeſty my ſentiments upon ſome important ſubjects, and the circumſtances of the enfeebled condition of the faith in the regions of Hindoſtan, which I have entruſted to their verbal communication. But beſides this, I would propoſe, if it meets your Majeſty's approbation, that two perſons of rank may conſtantly reſide at your Majeſty's court, to be the channel of correſpondence, and the means of improving mutual harmony and attachment.

Under the ſacred exhortation, "Beſtow preſents among one "another," I beg leave to ſend, by the perſons above mentioned, a few of the articles of this country, as is due among thoſe who are connected by the ties of religion. I confidently truſt that your Majeſty will gratify me by accepting them, and honour the ambaſſadors by admitting them to the Preſence, and by hearing what has been entruſted to their verbal communication, and

* The Mahomedan months are lunar, and their commencement reſpectively depends upon the actual appearance of the moon's firſt quarter. As the intervention of clouds or vapours often obſcures the moon at one place when it is viſible at another, the evidence of any two perſons, declaring that they have ſeen it, is deemed ſufficient to eſtabliſh the fact of its appearance, and the firſt day of the month (or moon) is aſſumed accordingly: ſhould the moon, however, not be ſeen before the 31ſt of the month, the following day is conſidered as the firſt of the enſuing. It is a common practice among the Muſſulmen of high rank, to ſalute the appearance of the new moon by cannon, and to ſend to each other congratulatory meſſages upon the occaſion; hence the figurative alluſion in the text will be eaſily underſtood.

and that you will diſpatch them back again to this quarter with the utmoſt expedition.

[*Here follows a liſt of the preſents.*]

A true Traſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government

(No. 24.)

TRANSLATION of a Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, one of the principal Miniſters of Zemaun Shah.

After the uſual complimentary addreſs, adopted to the relative rank of the Parties, the letter proceeds as follows:

—THE receipt of your agreeable letter, which reached me through Ram Sehauy, moonſhy, in the ſervice of his Majeſty Zemaun Shah, and through my Vakeels (*meaning thoſe ſtationed at Delhi*) afforded me the higheſt ſatisfaction, and recalled you to my recollection. You wrote that from the impulſe of that cordial attachment which ſuperſedes the neceſſity of outward forms, you had availed yourſelf of a proper opportunity to repreſent my circumſtances in the fulleſt manner to his Majeſty, and that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to ſignify in reply, that when the victorious ſtandard ſhould be diſplayed in the direction of Hindoſtan, it was his Majeſty's deſign to honour me with marks of his boundleſs favour, and to promote the important objects in view.—This has impreſſed my mind with a renewed ſenſe of your kindneſs. In conformity to the declaration of God and his Apoſtle, "that in this world of "cauſes and effects, there is nothing more eſtimable than "union and friendſhip," it has long been my earneſt deſire, to eſtabliſh an alliance and cordial attachment between the two Sirkars: But in proof of the ſaying, "every thing depends "upon its appointed ſeaſon," the accompliſhment of this deſign has been ſuſpended for want of opportunity; thanks to God, that, through your intervention, this object has now been accompliſhed in the moſt ſatisfactory manner; the bonds of attachment have now been drawn a thouſand-fold cloſer than my heart had conceived. The pen is incapable of deſcribing my gratitude for this: with a view to diſplay this my gratitude, and to cement the foundations of friendſhip and attachment, two perſons, true Syuds by birth, who are among the higheſt in rank of the ſervants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are now deputed with a letter, calculated to inſpire friendſhip, addreſſed to his Majeſty, the Defender of the faith, Zemaun Shah.

Pleaſe

Pleaſe God, they will have the honour of paying their reſpects to you. I hope that you will be pleaſed to give your attention to ſeveral points involving concerns both of a ſpiritual and temporal nature, which have been committed to their verbal communication; and having procured them the honour of an introduction to the preſence of his Majeſty, that you will enable theſe ambaſſadors to repreſent to him the points which have been entruſted to their verbal report. May your days of proſperity and ſucceſs be perpetual!

[*Here follows a liſt of preſents.*]

A true Tranſlation
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

(No. 25.)

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Ghoolaum Mohummud, the Agent of Zemaun Shah.

YOUR pleaſing letters have reached me in ſucceſſion, and their contents have been underſtood.

Your having repreſented in terms of commendation the circumſtances of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun; your having conveyed to him alſo the letters of my Vakeels (*meaning thoſe ſtationed at Delhi*) and your procuring and tranſmitting a letter to my addreſs from him, has impreſſed me with a high ſenſe of your cordial attachment and zeal—The letter from the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, and your own friendly addreſs, reached me through Moonſhy Ram Sohauy and the Vakeels of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, afforded me boundleſs ſatisfaction, and their contents gave new life to my regard. I am confident that continuing in the ſame manner to obſerve the dictates of cordial attachment, and what is calculated to promote the faith, for which there is the ſanction both of God and his Apoſtle, you will uſe your beſt endeavours to fulfil the objects of my heart; to increaſe cordial friendſhip and ſtrengthen the bonds of ſincere attachment—This anſwer to your friendly letter, and my reply to that of the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, are now forwarded by the reſpected Meer Hubbeeboolla and Meer Mohummud Rezza, who are among the higheſt in rank of the ſervants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and who are deputed to cement the foundations of union between his Majeſty Zemaun

haun Shah and my Sirkar.—Through the aid of Providence, theſe two perſons will arrive with my letters *(to the Miniſters)* and my addreſs to his Majeſty, and will have a meeting with you.—True attachment requires of you to obtain for them acceſs to the Nabob above mentioned, and enable them to pay their reſpects to the Preſence; when they will repreſent to his Majeſty the ſentiments and wiſhes of my heart, which have been entruſted to their verbal communication.—I am confident that you will uſe your beſt endeavours to promote the accompliſhment of my wiſhes, and to obtain for my Ambaſſadors, as early as poſſible, leave to return to this quarter, with the full accompliſhment of the object of their miſſion.

Believing me always anxious about you, conſtantly gratify me by letters denoting your welfare.

A true Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

(No. 26.)

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, dated the 7th of Shabaun, 1211 Hedgeree, or 5th February 1797.

[*After the uſual addreſs and expreſſion, as adverted to in* No. 23, *the letter proceeds as follows:*]

—BY the favour of God, your Majeſty, the ornament of the throne of power and greatneſs, has for the moſt part occupied your time in extending the religion of the Prophet, in deſtroying the foundation of hereſy and infidelity, and in eſtabliſhing the baſis of the true faith; and continues ſo to do. The fame of this has amply pervaded the world. Theſe circumſtances, which are as well known from eaſt to weſt as the ſun in the center of the heavens, ſuggeſted to my mind that, agreeably to the command of God and his Apoſtle, declared in theſe words, "Slay the diviſor of the Godhead," we ſhould unite in carrying on the holy war againſt the Infidels, and free the region of Hindoſtan from the contamination of the enemies of our religion. The followers of the faith in theſe territories, always aſſembling at a ſelect time on Fridays, offer up their prayers in the words—"Oh God, ſlay the Infidels who have cloſed thy way! Let

"their

" their ſins return upon their own heads, with the puniſhment " that is due to them !"

I truſt that Almighty God, for the ſake of his beloved, will accept their prayers, and, through the merit of a holy cauſe, proſper our mutual exertions to that end.—And, through the influence of the words, " Thine armies ſhall conquer," will render us victorious and ſucceſsful.—Through the aid of the Giver of all Victory, in reward of my meritorious reſolution to proſecute a holy war (which is the proper end and object of life to thoſe who adorn the throne of religion and dominion) I have ever been happy in the fruits of his unbounded goodneſs, and have continued ſafe under the Divine protection, and ſtill remain ſo. The proof of this is, that the dominion of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which is ſurrounded by infidels, has ſtood aloof, like the ark of Noah, keeping the enemies of the faithful in effectual check. The words of Scripture, " impurity and purity " are not equal, however the prevalence of the former may " excite aſtoniſhment," are hereby verified.

Prior to this, two reſpectable Syuds, Meer Hubbeeb Oolla and Meer Ghoolaum Rezza, were deputed to your Majeſty on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, by ſea, with the utmoſt expedition; through the guidance of the Almighty, they will have the honour of paying their reſpects to your Majeſty, and will repreſent the points which have been entruſted to their verbal communication; your Majeſty will alſo receive detailed accounts from your Majeſty's Agent Ghoolaum Mohummud Khaun, of affairs to the South and Eaſt, and alſo the circumſtances of this quarter.

May the Sun of dignity and ſplendour riſe from the horizon of ſucceſs and glory !

A true Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

(No. 27.)

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Wuffadar Khaun, one of Zemaun Shah's principal Miniſters; dated 7th of Shabaun, 1211 *Hedgeree (anſwering to the 5th of February,* 1797.)

[*After the uſual complimentary form of addreſs, the letter proceeds as follows:*]

—YOUR moſt friendly and agreeable letter, every word of which was replete with the ſentiments of attachment and regard, together with letters from the Nawaubs, Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, and Ameen-oo-Moolk, have reached me, and have afforded me great pleaſure.

You write that the Nawaub Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, ſubmitted the friendly addreſs of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to his Majeſty's peruſal, and impreſſed it word by word upon his Majeſty's mind; that his Majeſty was extremely gratified, and had directed you, the Nawaubs Noor Mohummud Khaun, Ameen-ool-Moolk, and Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, to diſpatch friendly letters to me.—This has afforded me a degree of pleaſure and delight that is not to be deſcribed. The knowledge alſo of his Majeſty's determination to proceed to Hindoſtan, has inſpired my ſoul with confidence.—May the Almighty in his bounty bring to effect our mutual deſires!—You further intimate your requeſt, that, conſidering our intereſts the ſame, I ſhould commit to paper all that concerns me, and command your ſervices in any way that I can deſire. The ſum of my wiſhes is, that his Majeſty, uniting with me, we ſhould proceed to chaſtiſe theſe abandoned infidels, and not ſuffer our preſent dominion to depart from our hands. Through the Divine goodneſs, the hopes of the Chief of the infidels being of themſelves conſumed and confounded by the avenging fire of the God of vengeance, with a little exertion, the ſouthern atmoſphere will regain complete purity. Prior to this, the two reſpected

Syuds

APPENDIX (A.) No. 28.

Syuds Meer Mohummed Hubbeeb and Meer Mohummed Rezza, were deputed by ſea (the wicked being entirely prevalent by land) charged with certain points which I have at heart, and which it is not proper to commit to writing. They will repreſent to his Majeſty, the points which have been confided to them, and which will be conſidered as authentic. The faded ſplendour of the faith throughout India is evident in every article; to deſcribe it is ſuperfluous.—May your days of proſperity and ſucceſs be perpetual!

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

(No. 28.)

TRANSLATION of an original letter from Zemaun Shah to Tippoo Sultaun.

[*After the cuſtomary invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, &c. and a figurative addreſs to the Sultaun, the letter proceeds as follows:*]

—YOUR letter, replete with ſentiments of friendſhip and regard, expreſſing your ſolicitude for the propagation of the faith, and the extirpation of the abandoned irreligious infidels; informing us that in the moſques, after the concluſion of public worſhip, ſupplications are made at the Throne of Grace for the encreaſe of our dominion, and the ſucceſs of our triumphant banners; referring us for a further expoſition of your ſentiments to the verbal explanation of your Ambaſſadors Syed Hubbeeboollah and Syed Mohummud Rezza; ſignifying that you had ſent a few preſents by the Ambaſſadors, requeſting that two perſons of your Sirkar might reſide at our Court, and ſtating other particulars of friendſhip, arrived in a moſt auſpicious ſeaſon, and added new ardour to our mutual friendſhip.

As the object of your well-directed mind is the deſtruction of the infidels and the extenſion of the faith of the Prophet, pleaſe God, we ſhall ſoon march with our conquering army to wage war with the infidels and polytheiſts, and to free thoſe regions from the contamination of theſe ſhameleſs tribes with the edge of the ſword; ſo that the inhabitants of thoſe regions may be reſtored to comfort and repoſe: Be therefore perfectly ſatisfied in this reſpect.

With regard to your requeſt for deputing two perſons to reſide at our Court, with a view to ſtrengthen the ties of friendſhip, we have to expreſs our acquieſcence.

We have ſent a few articles hereunder mentioned, as a memorial of our regard, by your Ambaſſadors, who have explained to us the meſſage with which you had commiſſioned them.

Continue to gratify us, by communicating to us by letters your ſituation and ſentiments.

[*Here follows a liſt of dreſſes, &c. ſent as Preſents.*]

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

(No. 29.)

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, dated the 24th of Rehmauny of the year Shedaub 1226 from the birth of Mohummud, anſwering to the 23d of Shaabaun 1213 Hedjree (correſponding with the 30th of January 1799.)

[*The exordium, conſiſting of the uſual invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, &c. together with the figurative titles and deſignations addreſſed to Zemaun Shah, are omitted.*]

—YOUR Majeſty's gracious letter, in reply to my friendly addreſs, and which was brought by Syud Hubbeeb-oollah and Syud Muhummud Rezza, the ambaſſadors of the Khoodadaud Sirkar,

Sirkar, has been received—has given encreaſe to friendſhip, and augmented the ſources of joy and ſatisfaction.—Your Majeſty was pleaſed to write, that as it was the object of your mind to cruſh the infidels and to propagate the religion of Mohummud, pleaſe God, your Majeſty would ſoon proceed with a conquering army to proſecute a holy war againſt the infidels, polytheiſts, and heretics, and free the religion of theſe regions from the contamination of thoſe ſhameleſs tribes—that the profanation of polytheiſm ſhould be done away by the exertions of the relentleſs ſword, and repoſe and happineſs be reſtored to the inhabitants of this country, and deſiring that I would ſet my mind at eaſe upon every point. This has been fully underſtood, and I have alſo been informed word by word of what your Majeſty was pleaſed to conſide to the verbal communication of the ambaſſadors; all which afforded me boundleſs ſatisfaction.

It is my hope and my prayer to the Almighty, that the oppreſſions of the infidels and polytheiſts may be deſtroyed, by the avenging ſword of thoſe who have been ſelected by God to exerciſe dominion, and of the warriors in the field of conqueſt; and that theſe regions may acquire proſperity and ſplendor, by maintaining the cauſe of religion.

At this time, the Engliſh having received intimation of the arrival of the ambaſſadors of the Sirkar at your Highneſs's Court, and of the firm connection eſtabliſhed between the two States, have taken umbrage, and in concert with the infidels and the turbulent, taken up arms againſt me *; and they have written †, that they entertain the deſign to ſubvert the religion of Iſlaum—"Many are the words that proceed from their lips, but their words are nought but lies." Pleaſe God, they ſhall become food for the unrelenting ſword of the pious warriors—"Evil deſigns return upon the heads of the inventors." We are

* Vide No. 20, where Tippoo Sultaun aſcribes the hoſtile preparations of the Britiſh Government, to his connection with the French.

† It appears from the teſtimony of Hubbeeb-oollah, the late Tippoo Sultaun's head monſhee, that this aſſertion is founded on the paſſage at the cloſe of the 4th paragraph of the Right Honorable the Governor General's Letter to Tippoo Sultaun, of the 8th of November 1798; which points out to the Sultaun, the dangers to which he will expoſe his authority, the tranquillity of his dominions, the proſperity of his government, and the permanence of his religion, by his connection with the French. Although Hubbeeb-oollah and Meer Saudik pointed out to the Sultaun, and proved by various arguments, that the paſſage in queſtion

are labourers in the way of the Lord, and obedient to the command of God—We have no ſupport, but the aid of the King of the world, who is great and powerful, and the true Apoſtle, the head of the true religion, the deſtroyer of former abominations. Placing my dependence upon thoſe tidings of joy, "Often doth God permit the inferior number to overpower the "ſuperior"—I am prepared to exert the energies of my mind and of my faculties, inwardly and outwardly, to carry on a holy war. Agreeably to the command of God, believing it a duty of religion to communicate affairs of great importance, when the intereſts of religion are one and the ſame, the Syuds beforementioned, are now a ſecond time diſpatched to your Majeſty's Court, for the purpoſe of repreſenting all circumſtances fully and perſonally; and from them, your Majeſty will be amply informed of every thing. Impelled by a ſolicitude for the defence of religion, which is incumbent upon all the Princes of Iſlaum to feel, let your Majeſty diſplay your grateful endeavours, both by word and deed, to repel theſe abandoned infidels.—"God will aid the pure of heart and pious."

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

queſtion was applicable only to the views of the French, yet anxious to avail himſelf of even this ſhadow of a pretext to juſtify his rancour, he continued to maintain his own conſtruction of the paſſage, and perſiſted in his reſolution to inſert this groſs calumny in his letters to Zemaun Shah, to the Grand Seignior, and others. The numerous inſtances of the Sultaun's duplicity, and virulent animoſity againſt the Engliſh, leave no room for ſurprize at his wilful perverſion of this paſſage. A Copy of the Governor General's Letter in queſtion, was communicated to his Highneſs the Nizam; who, as a Muſſulman, cannot be ſuppoſed to have obſerved with indifference, a declaration, pointing equally to the deſtruction of his power, as to that of Tippoo Sultaun; his Highneſs, however, expreſſed his higheſt approbation of the whole of the Governor General's Letter of the 8th November 1798.

(No. 30.)

* *TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to the Grand Seignior.*

[*The following Memorandum is written in the firſt leaf of the book which contains the original of this Tranſlation:*

"In this book are entered the Drafts of the letters which were written to the Grand Seignior, Zemaun Shah, King of Cabul, and Futteh Alli Khaun, King of Eeraun, under date the 4th of Ramzaun 1213 of the Hedjree" *(anſwering to the 10th of February* 1799.)

In the Name of the Moſt Merciful God!

[*After the cuſtomary invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, and a ſeries of pompous Titles, addreſſed to the Grand Seignior, the letter proceeds as follows:*]

—YOUR Highneſs's auguſt letter, written on the 11th of Rubbee ooſſaunee 1213 of the Hedjree *(anſwering to the 23d September* 1798) which was conveyed through the Engliſh †, honored me by its gracious arrival, was the means of glory and diſtinction, and the productive ſource of boundleſs favor. Its contents added ſtrength and firmneſs to the foundations of union and attachment; and its gracious expreſſions gave ſtability to the fabric of friendſhip.

With reſpect to what your Highneſs wrote, of the invaſion of the venerated Land of Egypt by the devoted French, by treachery and deceit, notwithſtanding the obſervance of long-ſubſiſting friendſhip on the part of your Highneſs—The objects of

* Tippoo Sultaun tranſmitted to the Governor General, a Letter addreſſed to the Grand Seignior (vide the Correſpondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Governor General)—pretending that it contained the whole of his reply to the Letter from the Grand Seignior. It now, however, appears that Tippoo Sultaun had privately diſpatched this virulent invective againſt the Britiſh Nation to Conſtantinople, by ambaſſadors extraordinary.

† Over this word is written, "*The Governor of Madras.*"

that irreligious, turbulent people; the determination of the Ottoman Porte to employ the moſt vigorous meaſures to repel that rebellious race; of my aſſiſting and joining my brethren Muſſelmans in the general cauſe of Religion, and defending the regions of Hindoſtan from the machinations of this enemy; that I would communicate to your Highneſs whatever ſubject of complaint I might have againſt the Engliſh, when, by the aid of God and your Highneſs's good offices, thoſe complaints ſhould be removed to my ſatisfaction, and the grounds of oppoſition and eſtrangement be exchanged for the deſirable objects of harmony and union—This, which your Highneſs did me the honour to write, has been underſtood.

By the favour of God, and the benevolence of the Prophet, all the followers of the Faith hold fraternity in Religion: particularly the exalted Ottoman State and the Khoodadaud Sirkar (between which, regard and attachment are eſtabliſhed firmly as columns, and of which friendſhip and union, repeated tokens have been interchanged) are aiding and aſſiſting each other.—As this Labourer in the way of the Lord, is a brother in the faith, is obedient to your Highneſs's all powerful will, and does not conceive any difference to exiſt between us; I beg you will communicate to me what your Highneſs's exalted mind conceives will be conducive to the welfare and intereſts of the followers of the faith. As the French have made themſelves your Highneſs's enemies, they have made themſelves ſo to all the followers of the Faith—God is the protector and defender of the Land of Hindoſtan; next to him, this Suppliant at the Almighty Throne, does not and will not neglect the defence and ſervice of the People. I am fully confident that your Highneſs will be diſpoſed to afford your aſſiſtance and ſupport, in all matters, to us Labourers. All Hindoſtan is over-run with Infidels and Polytheiſts, excepting the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which like the Ark of Noah are ſafe under the protection and bounteous aid of God. It is my hope, from the ſupreme King of kings, that as at the appearance of a ſecond Adam, the religion of Iſlaum will obtain excluſive prevalence over the whole Country of Hindoſtan, and that all the ſinful Heretics will with the utmoſt eaſe become the prey of the ſwords of the combatants in the cauſe of Religion—Be it known to thoſe who ſtand at the foot of the Imperial Throne, that the treachery, deceit, and ſupremacy of the Chriſtians in the regions of Hindoſtan, are beyond the power of expreſſion. A ſummary elucidation of this, will be found as follows:

A perſon, by name Da-ood Khaun, an Afghaun, was appointed to the Soobadarry of Arcot, on the part of the Emperor,

peror of Delhi. About that time, the French and Engliſh, each with one of their deteſted ſhips, and a few Kaufers *(Infidels)* on board, came to the coaſt, expreſsly for the purpoſe of trade; bringing with them ſome of the products of their country, ſuch as knives, ſciſſars, needles, china and glaſs-ware, for ſale. After preſenting ſeveral articles to the deluded Soobadar, as a Nuzzer *(or offering, expreſſive of ſubmiſſion)* they requeſted the grant of a ſpot of ground, ſufficient for a ſingle houſe, for their reſidence, in order that they might import the products of Europe, paying the proper duties, and there remain with a dozen of their people. The Soobadar complied with their requeſt; and there the Engliſh reſided for ſome time.

It happened, that the exalted Firmaun of Behaudur Shah, Son of Aulumgeer, Emperor of Shahjehaun-abaud *(Delhi)* addreſſed to Da-ood Khaun, arrived, directing him to leave a truſty Dewan *(Manager)* in Arcot, and repair himſelf to the Preſence. In conformity to the Emperor's ſummons, Da-ood Khaun repaired to Delhi, leaving Saadut-oolla Khaun as his deputy. Owing to the negligence and folly of the miniſters at Dehli, Saadut-oolla Kaun became a traitor, and uſurped the dominion of the country. About that period, the Engliſh and the French applied to the Soobadar for the grant of a little ground round about their houſes; to which the Soobadar, from his want of foreſight, and from his innate folly, conſented; and accordingly granted them the ground which they aſked. After this, both theſe nations erected ſmall forts, and ſtationed about a hundred men to garriſon them, *(verſes)* "Where a country is abandoned by its prince, every village becomes a principality." The relations and followers of Saadut-oolla Khaun, each took poſſeſſion of Taalooks *(diſtricts)* and erecting forteſſes, eſtabliſhed their abode. At the ſame time, the French and Engliſh, taking with them ſome of the products of Europe, repaired to the diſtricts of the relations and followers of Saadut-oolla Khaun, and contracted friendſhip with them; and under this cover, obtaining a complete inſight into their characters, their mode of living, the ſtructure of their forts, the adminiſtration of their territories, and the condition of their forces, they entertained from four to five hundred men of that country and waited their opportunity. In the mean time Saudat-oolla Khaun died. After his death his relations and adherents, who were very numerous, quarrelled among themſelves, and one of them, by the name of Sufder Alli Khaun, entered into an intrigue with the Infidels of Poona, and ſolicited military ſuccours. Agreeably to his requeſt, an army of the

Poona

Poona Infidels, conſiſting of 50,000 Horſe, under the command of Rugghoo Futteh Sing, invaded the province of Arcot; where Sufder Alli Khaun ſuffered his father Alli Doaſt Khaun to be ſlain in battle by the Infidels of Poona. After this, theſe Infidels ſeeing the diſſenſions which prevailed amongſt the adherents and relations of Sufder Alli Khaun, plundered all the inhabitants of that country, without diſcrimination of friend or foe; carried off a hundred thouſand men and women priſoners to their own country, and ſold them to ſlavery: they alſo took priſoner Hooſſain Doaſt Khaun, known by the name of Chunda Khaun, who was the huſband of Sufder Alli Khaun's ſiſter, and carried him to Poona. In the mean time, Mortiza Khaun, the governor of Vellore, and huſband of another ſiſter of Sufder Alli Khaun, enticed the latter to his houſe, and put him to death. After this event, Nizam-ool Mool the Vizier of Delhi, who had made himſelf maſter of the Dekkan, arrived in the province of Arcot, and appointing Anwar-oodeen Khaun, Soobadaur of that province, on his own part gave in charge to him the two infant ſons of the late Sufder Alli Khaun, with injunctions to protect and educate them, and then returned to the Dekkan. After this, Anwar-oo-deen Khaun incited the Afghauns to murder one of the children. A ſhort time after, Chunda Khaun, who was in confinement at Poona, bribing the Infidels with a ſum of money, obtained his releaſe, and arrived in the province of Arcot, whence he proceeded to Pondicherry, a factory belonging to the French, where he took refuge: he there procured a body of French Troops, with which he marched againſt Anwar-oo-deen Khaun, with a view to reduce the province of Arcot. In the mean time, Anwar-oo-deen Khaun ſought the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, who then held a Factory at Cheenaputtun. *(Madras.)* Accordingly the Engliſh joined him with a body of troops—In proof of the words "He who affordeth aſſiſtance to the oppreſſor, ſhall fall under ſubjection to the very man he aſſiſted,"—both theſe perſons becoming the objects of the Divine anger, ſought aſſiſtance from theſe two Infidel tribes, and proceeded to hoſtilities—It was ſo decreed, however, that Anwar-oo-deen Khaun fell by the hand of Hooſſain Doaſt Khaun. After this, Mohmmud Alli Khaun, ſon of Anwar-oo-deen Khaun, giving up both his worldly and ſpiritual concerns, to the direction of the Engliſh, and making them his protectors, prepared for hoſtilities againſt Chunda Khaun. In the mean time, Nizam-ool Moolk died, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Nauſſir Jung; whom Mohummud Alli Khaun invited to join him: but before his arrival, Nauſſir Jung's nephew, Hidauvet Mohee-oo-deen Khaun, fled with a ſmall body of Troops

Troops to Pondicherry; and the French collecting a force which conſiſted of about a thouſand men of their own nation, and about four thouſand ſepoys, proceeded with the Troops of Hidauyet Mohee-oo-deen Khaun, againſt Nauſſir Jung; who joined with Mohummud Alli Khaun, after ſuſtaining repeated engagements with the French, laid ſiege to the fortreſs of Gingee, which is ſituated on a hill, and was then in the poſſeſſion of the French. The latter entering into a colluſion with the Sirdars of Nauſſir Jung's army, attacked it in the night—After the alarm was given; Nauſſir Jung mounted his elephant; when a man, named Behauder Khaun, an Afghaun in his ſervice, had the baſeneſs to kill him by a muſket ſhot, and cauſing his elephant to be driven cloſe to that of Nauſſir Jung, cut off his head and ſtuck it on the point of a ſpear—Upon this event, the French ſet up Hidauyet Moohee-oo-deen Khaun as his ſucceſſor, and, accompanied by a body of their own troops under the command of an officer named Buſſy, directed his march towards Hydrabad—In the courſe of their march, they halted at the fort of Raychota, where the traitor Behauder Khaun, and the French troops commanded by Buſſy, quarrelled about the diviſion of the plundered treaſure and jewels, and an engagement took place, in which Bahauder Khaun, and the other curſed Afghaun Chief, were ſlain, and precipitated to hell—Hidauyet Mohee-oo-deen Khaun, alſo fell in this enagement by a muſket ſhot—The French then conferred the ſucceſſion on the worthleſs Salibut Jung, ſecond ſon of Nizaum ool-moolk, and proceded with him to Hyderabad; whereby the whole of the Dekhan may be ſaid to have come under the authority of the French at Hyderabad—The French Chriſtians (who amounted to near 1,200 men) in a ſtate of intoxication, in open day, entered the houſes of the votaries of Iſlaum, and violated numbers of their women—Many of the females of the nobles ripped up their own bellies, and threw themſelves into wells—Hence all the inhabitants of Hyderabad conceived enmity againſt the French.

In the mean time Nizam Alli Khaun, ſon of Nizam-ook-moolk, impriſoned his elder brother Silaubut Jung, and eſtabliſhed himſelf in his room—A ſhort time afterwards, when the utmoſt diſagreement had taken place between the people of Hyderabad and the French, the worthleſs Buſſy marched from that city with his troops and returned to Pondicherry—During theſe tranſactions Mohummud Alli Khaun, in conjunction with the Engliſh, carried on the war againſt Chunda Khaun, who was cordially the friend of the French. The armies

armies of both the Infidel nations contended for the province of Arcot, and after many battles and much bloodſhed, the Engliſh and Mohummud Alli Khaun, having pledged their faith to him, and under that ſanction made him their priſoner, put him to death, and obtained poſſeſſion of the whole of the Arcot province, yielding a yearly revenue of near four crores of rupees.

When the Engliſh had thus eſtabliſhed themſelves in Arcot, they turned their views to the conqueſt of Bengal—To this end, with the ſame treachery and deceit which has been above deſcribed, they applied to the viceroy of Bengal alſo for a ſpot of ground; and having obtained poſſeſſion of ſufficient for a ſingle houſe, they there ſtationed their people as for the purpoſes of Trade, and waited their opportunity. About this time the viceroy of Bengal died, and contentions aroſe among his children and relations—The Engliſh taking part with the one, they ſubdued the other; and rendering that other entirely dependant upon them, obtained poſſeſſion of the whole dominion of Bengal, a territory conſiſting of four Soobahs, and yielding an annual revenue of twenty crores of Rupees. Not far from thence is a place called Lucknow, the ruler of which was Mirza Amauni *(*Aſſof-oo-Dowlah*)* ſon of Shudjah-oo-Dowlah. —By intrigue and chicane with him, they *(the Engliſh)* intruded themſelves into that country alſo.—What is more extraordinary is this: Lately Mirza Amauni ſent an ambaſſador to Zemaun Shaw, the King of Caubul. This circumſtance coming to the knowledge of the Engliſh *(Governor)* General † who reſides at Calcutta, he proceeded thence on a viſit to Mirza Amauni, and having leagued with the miniſters of that country, cauſed Mirza Amauni to be poiſoned, violated the chaſtity of his widow, and plundered his houſe of money and jewels, to the amount of twenty crores of Rupees—Throughout the territory of Bengal, wherever there were men of learning, ſcience, and rank, the Engliſh have forcibly taken priſoners their wives and daughters, violated their chaſtity, and carried them off to their own iſlands and country; ſeizing the youths of the claſs of Syuds ‡, devotees, and learned men, and obliging them

* This is the name by which the late Vizier Aſſof-oo-Dowlah was called during the life-time of his father.

† Lord Teignmouth.

‡ The Syuds are thoſe deſcended from the prophet.

to eat the fleſh of ſwine, proclaimed it by beat of Tom-tom *. —In the country of Bengal, and in all other places where their authority prevail, they ſet up ſwine butchers, and cauſe them to ſell the fleſh of hogs publicly in the ſtreets and markets.

All this power and authority have the Engliſh acquired in the ſpace of forty years.

About twenty years ago, during the life-time of my late revered father Hyder Alli Khaun, diſputes occurring among the worthleſs Sirdars of the Poona Infidels, Rogoo-naut Row, the uncle of Narrain Row, the head of the Poona State, treacherouſly murdered his nephew: the turbulent ſpirit of the Chiefs, however, obliged him to ſeek refuge at Bombay, a place in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh.

The Engliſh, obtaining from him money and jewels to a large amount, detached an army with Roggoonaut Row for the reduction of Poona—The Poona miniſters, deceitfully ſelected a child of two or three days old, from their own claſs, proclaimed him as the genuine offspring of the murdered Narrain Row, and as the ſucceſſor to the Maſnud *(Throne)* and aſſembling an army, marched to oppoſe the Engliſh and Rogoonant Row—Finding themſelves unable to cope with the Engliſh, they repeatedly ſent letters by ambaſſadors of rank to the Preſence of his late Highneſs *(Hyder Alli)* ſoliciting his aſſiſtance—His Highneſs prudently conſidering, that although it is declared "Heretics are impure," yet that it was more adviſeable to afford than refuſe his aſſiſtance to the infidels belonging to the country (becauſe the ſupremacy of the Engliſh was the ſource of evil to all God's creatures)—with a view to the aid of Poona, marched to Madras with a vaſt army—Many engagements enſued, and many places fell—And Madras itſelf was near being taken; when it pleaſed God that his Highneſs ſhould end his days in that expedition, and he died in the vicinity of Arcot.—After this event, I continued the war; and after many victories, and the capture of numberleſs priſoners, the Engliſh ſent their ambaſſadors, humbly, and by engagement and oath, to ſue for peace —Although I was not myſelf diſpoſed to grant them peace, yet by the earneſt advice of the nobles of the Khoodadaud

* A ſpecies of drum—Proclamations are uſually made in India by beat of drum.

Sirkar, I conſented.—Four or five years after, when ambaſſadors from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, arrived at the Sublime Porte*; and after repreſenting the ſentiments of friendſhip, returned to the Preſence. The Engliſh, receiving information of this circumſtance, with hearts inflamed, immediately conceived, that all the tribe of Iſlaum, were about to league together for their deſtruction —They knew too, that they had given your Highneſs proofs of their evil diſpoſition, and therefore, uniting to themſelves Nizam Alli Khaun, and the Infidels of Poona, they waged war againſt the Khoodadaud Sirkar for four years—At length, near a hundred thouſand of the followers of the Faith, had determined to ſlay their wives and families with their own hands, and ruſhing upon the Infidels, drink the cup of martyrdom, and plunge the Infidels into hell. The Counſellors, the Lords, and the reſpected Sages of Iſlaum, all agreed, that this attack upon the dominions of Khoodadaud Sirkar, was in conſequence of the deputation of Ambaſſadors with letters to the Sublime Porte, and therefore, that it was adviſeable by any means to accommodate matters for the preſent; to communicate to your Highneſs all that had occurred, and joined with your Highneſs's aid, proceed to exterminate the Infidels—I approved the repreſentation of my faithful ſervants, and ſurrendering three crores and thirty Lacs of Rupees in treaſure, and half my country (which was all a dead loſs to me) put an end to the conteſt.

The Engliſh, having adopted a determined reſolution to ſubdue the whole of Hindooſtan, and to ſubvert the Muſſulman Religion, and having united to themſelves Nizam Alli Khaun, and the Infidels of Poona, have for five years paſt been deviſing the means; accordingly they have lately written in plain and undiſguiſed terms, that it is their intention to deſtroy the Religion of Iſlaum—"Evil deſigns return upon the heads of the inventors."—The Infidels of Poona, in conſequence of the diſagreements prevailing among the Miniſters at Delhi, have ſubverted that country, and having deſtroyed its houſes, have erected their own temples on their ruins—they have poſſeſſed themſelves entirely of that kingdom, whilſt a poor ſightleſs individual of the Royal Family

* Tippoo Sultaun, in his Letters to the French, aſcribes the enmity of the Britiſh power to his friendſhip for them; in Letters to Zemaun Shah, he aſcribes it to his having deputed ambaſſadors to that Prince; and here he imputes it to his delegation of an Embaſſy to the Ottoman Porte.

of Delhi, whoſe ſervants put out his eyes, is ſeated in his houſe in a ſtate the moſt abject. The reſources of his maintenance are fixed from the ſale of the fruits of his gardens; and he is obliged to pay the price (*of that maintenance*) by paying adulation to thoſe treacherous Infidels. Near five hundred thouſand of the Infidels of the diſtrict of Calicut, Nuzzurabaud, Zufferabaud, and Aſhrufabad, who were wavering on the precincts of obedience, have been converted at different times. Praiſe be to God, that the whole energy of the well-directed mind of this Labourer in the way of the Lord, on whoſe forehead is engraved the motto "They dread not the terrific day of judgment," is continually exerted to ſupport the Religion of Mohummud. Accordingly, having lately been informed of the exceſſive commotions excited by the ſon of Abdool Wahaub * in the neighbourhood of Mecca the holy, I immediately addreſſed letters to the ſupreme miniſter Yooſuf Vizier, to the Shereef of Mecca, and the ſervants of the holy receptacle (*meaning the place at Medina where Mohummud is buried*) purporting, that it was my intention to ſend a conſiderable force under the command of one of my approved ſons, and deſiring them to write to me a particular account of the ſituation of affairs in that quarter—For the illuſtrious Kaaba is the object of veneration to the followers of truth, and the object of the regard of the All Powerful; and to do ſervices thereunto is productive of bleſſings, both in this world and the world to come.

The reſpected and accompliſhed Syuds, Syud Alli Mohummud and Syud Modaur-oo-deen, are now nominated and deputed with this friendly letter to repreſent various points of great importance, and to communicate the ſentiments of my mind, and with inſtructions to remain in attendance on your Majeſty during three years. I truſt that they will be honoured by admiſſion to your Highneſs's preſence, and have an opportunity of a perſonal conference, and of ſtating to you

* Abdool Wahaub, is the name of an enterprizing Mahommedan Sceptic, who ſome years ſince eſtabliſhed a new doctrine, the foundation of which is, the abjuration of the ſignal honors which are paid to Mohummud. His doctrine does not extend to a denial of the prophet's miſſion, but it places him in the condition merely of a meſſenger of the word of God, poſſeſſing in himſelf no title to the adoration of mankind. This man obtained very numerous proſelytes, who traverſed with him the countries of Syria, Arabia, and Egypt, propagating their tenets by the ſword. His ſon has ſucceeded him.

my ſentiments, and that their repreſentations will obtain full credit with your Highneſs. May the victorious banners of Iſlaum be ever prevalent, and every trace of Hereſy and Infidels be wiped away!

A letter to the ſame effect as the foregoing, was alſo written to Zemaun Shah; ſeveral alterations however, which were neceſſary to adapt the letter to the ſituation of Zemaun Shah, are inſerted in the margin of the draft.

A true Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.